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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Washington Talkers See Alike

Stabilization and Arms Lead

U. S. Gold Stand is Explained

Hitler Speaks Out for Peace

Spain Elections Show Change

China Declares Its Dangers

WASHINGTON sees specific progress being made at the statesmen's parleys. President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald, British Prime Minister, agree that the pound and the dollar must be stabilized quickly, with other currencies following at levels representing their true value. They also agree to join in pushing for settlements in the Disarmament Conference, believing the old conflict between satisfied and dissatisfied powers is retarding. The British and American experts make good progress on monetary and other problems. M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, arrives from France and Premier R. B. Bennett from Canada to merge into discussions already reduced to the simplest elements—Serious statesmen, knowing the gravity of their decisions, strive to match their ideas.

¶ President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull precede the parleys with a delicate task. They make plain to Prime Minister MacDonald and former Premier Herriot why America went off the gold standard while the two visitors were on the high seas. They disclose the internal pressure that was brought to bear upon the White House and Congress and the external doubt about the level at which the dollar should be stabilized. They show that the United States sought no trading advantage, but was forced into its precipitate action. Mr. MacDonald leads in quick appreciation of the situation—The talkers make approach to world affairs with confidence in one another.

¶ History is being made in Washington more rapidly than it can be appraised or even recorded. Thus the high character of the men who are leading is of the farthest importance to the world. Prime Minister MacDonald, quick to grasp the changed monetary situation in America and declaring he abhors retaliatory measures, inspires great confidence. Former Premier Herriot, scholar and humanitarian as well as diplomat, finds full acceptance of his statement, "I come here in a spirit of sincere coöperation." Other statesmen of their caliber are to join with these. The week may and should mark a turning point for world affairs—It should prove a week to be cherished in memory by all men.

¶ Germany sees important week-end happenings. Chancellor Hitler reemphasizes peaceful intentions in foreign affairs before a large National Socialist gathering at Munich. But Germany demands equal status and will no longer be treated as a second-class nation. In Mecklenburg a state commissar takes over the administrative and Episcopal powers of the Lutheran Church, which have been in the hands of the Supreme Church Council. It is said leading National Socialists would welcome cessation of the policy of excluding Jews from state service and the professions. But popular feeling cannot be halted on the instant—It was 14 years in being aroused.

¶ Spain holds municipal elections in all provinces except Catalonia and sees the Government's clear majority brought to the edge of doubt. The election replaces councilmen who were returned unopposed in 1931, the year the Republic was formed. The Right Wing Agrarians and the Radicals triumph heavily over the Socialists in many places. The elections are something of a national test because the Government has featured Socialistic control of the Cabinet and used vigorous measures in suppressing a recent extremist uprising—The Socialists, if still a majority, have lost ground.

¶ Paris hears Premier Daladier declare that France desires all countries to return to the gold standard as soon as possible. Like every other leader in his country, he is against devaluation of the franc. If forced to do so, France would be able to shut itself up behind its own economic frontiers until the storm of disorder outside had ceased. But that a monetary war should be added to the tariff war is the last thing France desires. "Those who govern should understand that reëstablishment of international confidence is most important for the recovery of each country," says the Premier—"This is more important than all artificial measures."

¶ China sees the Kuomintang appeal to Canton to aid Nanking in averting the double peril of the Communists and Japanese aggression. Canton is urged to send troops to Kiangsi Province, whence Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sends word of grave danger of the Reds reaching the gates of Nanking. Japan's reported sending of a force into Chahar, a tract of Inner Mongolia west of Jehol, is regarded as closing Russia's route through Chahar into central China—Manchoukuo, the unrecognized, seems to be about the fastest growing of states.

Films to Aid Children In Choosing Careers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bradford, Eng.

A NEW departure in assisting school children to choose careers is to be adopted here by the making of a film depicting various vocations. The plan has received the approval of the local Juvenile Employment Committee. The Bradford Photographic Society is expected to undertake production of the film.

When the superintendent of the Juvenile Employment Bureau, Mr. Arthur Gray, makes his term-end tours of the schools, he will take the film round with him and reveal to leaving pupils what is expected of them in various jobs.

Nanking Appeals To Canton for Aid In National Crisis

Move on Peiping Reported in Tokyo—Chinese in Counterattack

While Nanking has issued an urgent appeal to Canton to join forces with it against the increasing menace of Japanese invasion and difficulties with the Communists, Tokyo reports that Japanese armies have pushed to within 50 miles of Peiping, although the Chinese claim to have dealt effective counter-attacks south of the Koupeikow Pass in the Great Wall.

Meanwhile, with the Japanese menace hanging over the great Chinese centers of Peiping and Tientsin, a new move appears, centering in the Japanese concession at Tientsin, for bringing about a "peaceful Manchoukuo and independent Chinese occupation" of the two cities. For the moment the movement appears to have been held in check by the strengthening of the Chinese defense.

Far off to the northwest looms a new danger point, where Chahar, the Inner Mongolian state bordering Jehol, containing Russia's direct trade route to central China through Kalgan, lies exposed to the Japanese. Defense of Jehol, it is pointed out, becomes difficult for the Japanese with Chahar in Chinese hands.

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 24—Twenty-two Kuomintang branches have jointly appealed to Cantonese leaders to assist Nanking in averting the double peril of Communist and Japanese aggression. They have urged Mr. Hu Han-min of the Progressive wing to join the Nanking Government and have begged southern militarists to send troops against the Kiangsi Communists.

The appeal has reënforced the recent condemnation by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Premier, of their aloofness during the crisis, concluding: "How can you stand unconcernedly and indifferently by while internal and external foes threaten the nation's existence?"

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, northern military leader, has informed Nanking that despite their promises, the Cantonese sent no troops to Kiangsi, and the Communists are likely to reach the very gates of Nanking if he leaves Nanchang for North China now. The Nanking leaders accept this view and admit their inability to assist the northerners further. The Japanese have continued systematic clearance of the buffer zone south of the wall over the week-end, major fighting occurring near the Koupeikow Pass where an entire Nanking division was scattered. Demoralized troops offer the principal threat to the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

M. I. T. Plane Pilot Rises 20,570 Feet

An unofficial "new high" in New England's airplane altitude was believed to have been reached today by Mr. Henry B. Harris, aerological pilot of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who piloted his plane to 20,570 feet above the Boston Airport.

His instruments recorded a wind velocity of 90 miles an hour 15,000 feet above the ground. It was blowing about half as hard at the 20,000-foot ceiling, where the temperature stood at 14 degrees below zero. Mr. Harris's achievement unofficially surpasses the altitude record set last June by Mr. William Campbell at the Boston Airport.

'Let's Go' Movement Improves Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24—Marked improvement in business conditions and increased employment were reported by the Association of Commerce as a result of the "Let's go" movement in progress in this city for a week.

This up-grade tendency was felt in no one industry but extended itself to nearly every line. The hotels, food retailers, department stores, storage concerns, wholesalers, candy concerns, all announced to the Association of Commerce that "Business was better."

The movement, sponsored by the Association of Commerce and business leaders, began April 17 with a parade through the main sections of the city.

Hitler Affirms Peaceful Policy But Under Complete Equality

Address to Fascists at Munich Indicates Rising Importance of Foreign Affairs in Consideration of Germany's Present Cabinet

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, April 24—Herr Adolf Hitler, the Chancellor, re-emphasized Germany's peaceful intentions at a large National Socialist gathering at Munich over the week-end. Germany, he declared, needs and will maintain a peaceful policy in foreign affairs, adding, however, that Germany cannot continue to be treated as a second-class nation, but must receive equal status in world affairs.

Foreign policy has undoubtedly given the German Government food for consideration during the last few weeks. The pressure of internal affairs ousted foreign policy from the Cabinet agenda Saturday last and on a few previous occasions, but this cannot be taken as an indication of lack of appreciation of the importance of foreign policy; rather an evidence of its complications.

Suggestions in certain sections of the press Saturday that far-reaching changes, even involving the appointment of a new Foreign Minister, are pending are not yet realized. At the same time, the feeling of Germany's isolation in foreign policy is much discussed in certain circles here. The German press generally, under present conditions, hardly ventures any criticism of foreign affairs—in fact has not yet given a comprehensive statement concerning the Italian visit of Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen, and the Minister-President of Prussia, Capt. Hermann Goering. Particularly lacking are criticisms of the reactions of the home policy on foreign affairs, especially that of the Anglo-Saxon reaction to anti-semitism as one of the main causes of Germany's partial isolation in the foreign sphere.

"Planned discrimination," the Frankfurter Zeitung commented yesterday, "against all German Jews — not merely the exclusion of individuals proved dangerous, whether Jew or Aryan—is hardly a step in the right direction. With the checking of the atrocity propaganda campaign, little has been accomplished, but with the recognition of a section in the Constitution whereby all Germans are equal before the law, it might be accomplished."

After emphasizing the danger, Germany may find itself isolated in world affairs with none to help it, the same paper concludes, with the warning, "but we cannot appear or

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

France Holds Out For World Return To Gold Standard

Government Is Upheld in Policy of Maintaining Franc at Parity

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 24—French public opinion as crystallized in the press today stands solidly behind the Government's announced economic policy: strict adherence to the gold standard; maintenance of the present parity of the franc, and early convening of the world economic conference to restore universal monetary stability.

"The franc has nothing to fear from the fluctuations of other currencies. The franc remains the most solidly covered and stablest money in the world," M. Edouard Daladier, Premier, declared in a speech to his constitutency at Orange yesterday.

M. Daladier confirmed the statement by M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Finance, that the "position of France is very clear—it desires that all countries return to the gold standard as soon as possible."

He expressed the hope that a monetary war would not be added to the existing tariff disagreement, and declared that "those who govern should understand that reëstablishment of international confidence is more important for the recovery of each country than all more or less artificial measures."

Although expressing his Government's "certainty that only methods of sincere international coöperation can eradicate the evils from which men are suffering," M. Daladier said that, if forced to do so against its will, France would be able to shut itself up behind its own economic frontiers until the storm and disorder outside had ceased.

The Paris press is virtually unanimous in its approval of this policy. It is difficult today to find a single voice raised in favor of the devalorization of the franc, although a few papers recommend a modest remonetization of silver. The general sentiment of the press as a whole is summarized in this paragraph from the Petit Parisien:

"It is inconceivable that we should repeat our experience of the devaluation of the franc. The pound at 124 and the dollar at 25 (francs to the pound and dollar) had large margins behind them. The franc, reduced by four-fifths its former value, has none. We must take good care to keep it where it is."

Macon Is Better Ship, Akron Survivor Says

AKRON, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—The Macon, the Navy's new giant dirigible, was labeled a better handling, quicker airship than the late Akron today by the latter's only surviving officer, Lieut. Commander Herbert V. Wiley, second in command when the Akron crashed at sea 20 days ago, expressing his opinion of the world's newest and largest air cruiser, said:

"I think she handles better than the Akron. She seems to respond quicker to the controls and to be a bit faster. She is a very fine ship and we had a very fine flight." The commander, who already has given a naval board of inquiry his version of the Akron crash, was aboard the Macon on its second flight yesterday. He studied it carefully during the nearly 13 hours' cruise over Lake Erie and northern Ohio in what its officers termed a "very successful" flight.

Capt. Alger H. Dresel, the Macon's commander, commented more briefly. "The ship handled satisfactorily in climbing and diving trials," he said. Captain Dresel, a former commander of the Akron, said he probably would leave tomorrow for Washington to testify at the Akron hearing. The Macon will not be flown until he returns. When that would be he did not know, he added.

High Land Prices Held an Obstacle To Better Homes

Planning Board Chairman Outlines Work Being Done in Boston

High prices placed on land by owners constitute the greatest obstacle in the way of rehabilitating run-down residential districts, Mr William Stanley Parker, chairman of the advisory committee of the City of Boston Planning Board, declared today.

Mr. Parker, who also is a member of the Massachusetts Better Homes Advisory Committee and president of the National Architects Small House Service Bureau, is taking a prominent part in the Massachusetts Better Homes program which started yesterday and continues through April 30. Today he spoke at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union where a better homes luncheon was held.

According to Mr. Parker, Boston contains a vast amount of unfit houses which are competing for occupants with suitable houses. In the better homes program, he said, there are three aims. The first, he said, is eliminating unfit, obsolete houses; the second, renovating and improving existing old, but habitable houses; the third is the building of new houses on as wide a scale as possible, with low rents.

Only by building on low-priced land can such a program be carried through, Mr. Parker added. Land prices are all out of proportion with the real value and must be scaled down to a practicable point.

To study what can be done along this line in Boston, Mr. Parker said the advisory committee of the Planning Board was formed. This group contains 30 members representing various civic and other organizations interested in improving Boston housing. The aim of this committee, of which Mr. Parker is chairman, is to interest each Boston community in its own problems, so that each can work out its own salvation.

The committee really was formed to see how Boston could use loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, provided the bill allowing such loans passed the Legislature. At present, the bill is still under consideration.

However, the housing committee has progressed greatly, obtaining cooperation in South End, East Boston and North End, where community groups are busy studying obsolete buildings, modernization of old structures and use of existing open spaces.

Although how much actual rehabilitation can be accomplished in the near future depends on the passage of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bill, Mr. Parker said, the work is developing a community consciousness in each section of the city, which promises much. He pointed out that nothing can be done unless this community consciousness is crystallized.

The Better Homes Week program in Massachusetts includes exhibits in various local libraries, exhibits of model apartments and lectures on various phases on home making and building in various communities. Mrs. James J. Storrow is chairman of the Massachusetts Better Homes Committee.

Minnesota Governor Aids Women Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 24—The signing of the 54-hour week bill by Gov. Floyd B. Olson, marked the end of a 12-year struggle by the Minnesota League of Women Voters and coöperating organizations for the protection of women in Minnesota industries.

The law, which becomes effective July 1, replaces four former laws, which failed to alleviate the conditions under which women are obliged to work in restaurants and stores. Some of the state legislators advocated the 30-hour week proposed by Congress as a more fair limit.

Roosevelt Eases Mounting Tension On Inflation Bill

White House Conference With Leaders Irons Out Major Wrinkles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—Amid an atmosphere of mounting tension, representative spokesmen of the two sides of the inflation argument came to grips today in the Senate, as the purposes of the unprecedented powers offered the President in the Thomas amendment to the farm bill were further discussed.

White House pressure—and presumably reassurance that the powers contained in the bill would be used with extreme caution—was put on today when President Roosevelt summoned the sub-committee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to a conference in his office, sandwiched between the meetings with foreign statesmen.

All the senators, many of whom represented conservative and orthodox financial thinking, left the conference in high good humor, and apparently most intra-party strife over the measure has been wiped out. A powerful Democratic majority behind the bill may now be expected, and its early passage is forecast.

Fletcher Changes View

Simultaneously, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher of Florida, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, who voted against the gold content clause in committee, announced that he would vote for the bill. At the White House were Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, who was in particularly jubilant mood, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio, Senator Frederic C. Walcott (R.) of Conn., Senator John G. Townsend Jr. (R.) of Delaware and Senator William G. McAdoo (D.) California.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, author of the measure, created a sensation at the outset of his formal defense b ythe assertion that its effect might be to transfer $200,000,000,000 of wealth from one class of the community to another class.

Declaring the pending measure the most important ever to come before Congress, and in fact, as he expressed it, "the most important measure in 6000 years of recorded history," the tall, serious white-haired Oklahoma Senator embarked on an argument of a sort least likely to appeal to his principal opponent, Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, representing all that is conservative in eastern financial circles.

"If the amendment shall prevail it may transfer from one class $200,000,000,000 to another class," Senator Thomas said, in substance. He explained that the money in question was represented by two groups, those who had accumulated sums in bank deposits, and second, those

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

New Tax Sources Favored by Long To Relieve Realty

Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today to ask that the excessive tax burden on real estate be split several ways among new sources of revenue.

The committee had before it that part of Governor Ely's special message to the Legislature which relates to the imposition of a sales tax on commodities and to added revenues to be obtained by lifting certain exemptions on income taxes. In declaring himself in accord with the Governor's proposal "that $30,000,000 in real estate taxes should be displaced by new forms of taxation" Mr. Long eliminated, one by one, the possibilities of raising revenues by adding to taxes already levied.

The State at present, he said, has no substantial direct source of revenue outside the gasoline tax. Shrinkage in state revenues from the inheritance taxes and taxes on tangibles will be about $8,000,000 this year alone, he pointed out. In real estate taxes, he figured that cities and towns would take a loss of at least $15,000,000 for 1933.

"It is my contention," he declared, "that real estate could be relieved of $65,000,000 in taxes instead of $30,000,000 and still be unfairly burdened."

Women's Earnings Continue to Fall Because of Cuts and Shutdowns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24—The average factory woman who still has a job earns considerably less than a living wage, Miss Mary Anderson, director of the women's bureau of the Department of Labor, declares.

"Even before the depression many women," Miss Anderson says, "failed to earn enough to live on, but today more and more women are falling into this plight, as a result not only of part-time schedules in many plants, but of heavy cuts in rates."

Typical figures cited for full-time women workers investigated by the bureau were medians of $10.40 for women in Texas industries; of $9.65 and $12.95 respectively in South Carolina and Maine cotton mills; of between $5 and $6 for women who had put in more than 48 hours of work in certain "run-away" garment factories in Connecticut, as against $14.05 for women with a record of 40 hours or more in all the Connecticut clothing plants studied.

"These wages seem shockingly low when it is realized that in each case half the women received less than the median specified," Miss Anderson declares. "Moreover, they represent higher pay than the average woman at present in such factories in these states can expect, since she is not likely to secure a full week's work."

The breakdown in women's earnings is particularly disturbing, Miss Anderson says, because they have always been considerably below those for men. Bureau of Labor statistics show that over the 11-year period from 1922 to 1933, average earnings in important women-employing industries constituted from 45 to 84 per cent of the men's. In three-fourths of the cases, women's earnings were less than 70 per cent of men's.

The quickened interest in labor legislation in many states today, as one means of preventing the general breakdown in industrial standards built up over decades, and of counteracting the increased cut-throat competition with its tendency to substitute cheap woman labor for men wherever possible, was stressed by Miss Anderson as an encouraging movement.

Stabilization of Dollar and Pound Backed by Anglo-American Experts As First Step to World Agreement

Brings Message of France

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

EDOUARD HERRIOT

Former Paris Premier Leaving Ile de France at New York on His Way to Washington Conversations.

Success of Disarmament Conference Emphasized by Both Nations

France Now Enters Negotiations Field

British Apprehension Due to America's Gold Action Appears Quieted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 24 — General agreement along two fundamental lines appears already to be emerging from the crowded week-end of conversations between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister MacDonald, in which M. Edouard Herriot, France's spokesman, began to share today.

The British-American talks have led to the following position:

(1) Both are agreed that an important world necessity is early stabilization of pound and dollar, to be followed naturally by all important currencies, on levels "corresponding to their true values."

(2) Both are prepared to join in a vigorous attack on the problems of the disarmament conference, believing that underlying political issue which troubles Europe—the old conflict between satisfied and dissatisfied powers—is perpetuating the menace of armaments and retarding world recovery.

Behind Agreements

Behind these two fundamental agreements, which the spokesmen have already worked out as objectives, lies a wealth of important and tell-tale points. These details must be hammered into shape by the expert advisers of both sides. And France, through M. Herriot, must be brought into the general accord.

Both sets of experts began work bright and early this morning. The political group, elevated to importance by the presence of both leaders, who are presumably working on the disarmament problem, met at the White House at 10:30 as soon as Mr. MacDonald and Miss Ishbel MacDonald were back from breakfast with Senator and Mrs. William E. Borah and a brief call on Senator and Mrs. David A. Reed. In the White House group were the President, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Mr. William Phillips, Undersecretary of State. For the British were Mr. MacDonald, Sir Robert Vansittart, and Sir Ronald Lindsay.

At 11, this group split, with the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador going to the Department of State to sit in a morning-long conference with British financial and economic subordinates.

Herriot and Bennett Arrive

Late in the afternoon M. Herriot came to the White House where he and the freshly-arrived Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, were guests. The first searching Herriot-Roosevelt talk was scheduled for later this evening. Meanwhile the French spokesman went on a pilgrimage to Arlington cemetery and Mount Vernon. He is marking time, and eagerly awaiting the opening of the Franco-American negotiation.

The first constructive achievement of the Washington talks, which led to the decision to set experts to work on the monetary problem, was the complete removal of British apprehension, fears and resentments over the United States' departure from gold. There was no doubt that when Mr. MacDonald arrived he and his advisers concealed beneath unruffled diplomatic exteriors a good many doubts about the status of their mission, after their rude surprise on shipboard. M. Herriot and his entourage are apparently still in this mood. But many factors convinced Mr. MacDonald and apparently soon will convince M. Herriot, if he is already not so assured, that the American act was not a bargaining stratagem.

Irresistible Factors

Saturday forenoon's talk in the White House apparently showed the British Prime Minister that the American act was forced by two irresistible factors—internal political pressure and external doubts about the ultimate level on which the dollar should be stabilized. Mr. MacDonald's speech before the National Press Club still reflected some of his and his country's concern at the dollar's sudden flight from gold. He told, with his own graphic eloquence, of how the pound had only slid gradually from its gold basis, with the British Cabinet fighting bitterly to avert the step. He reminded the United States that British production costs were too high in terms of the value of the pound, whatever may be said of American costs.

His entire comparison served to put in sharp relief the differences which marked the dollar's departure. It unmistakably revealed the universal British feeling that the dollar could have remained on its gold basis had the United States so desired.

But there was another important angle of Mr. MacDonald's speech. He spoke with great sympathy and expressed his abhorrence of retaliation. Experienced students of his literary form believe that the impression he wished to leave was that such crises—financial and otherwise—are always coming in the affairs of men and nations, and that he felt fullest sympathy with the dilemma in which President Roosevelt found himself. This explanation, at

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

Herriot Adds Dramatic Touch To Rare Skill in Diplomacy

Cherishes Post as Mayor of Lyons Along With High Service to State—Travel, Speeches and Writing Books Fill His Days

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—The career and the character of M. Edouard Herriot are certainly not unknown to the American public. The French visitor to the United States has a more colorful personality than any man now in public life in this country. It is possible to criticize him, but it is not possible to ignore him. For many years he has stood out as a politician who can always be relied on to do something unusual and unexpected.

It is an open secret that the American President intimated his willingness to have the former Prime Minister appointed to the special mission, which is to discuss the world's problems. His preference is understandable because, if M. Herriot at the moment is not in command, he is by far the most representative French figure at this time.

In a country where governments change quickly and frequently, it is important to have spokesmen who, whether in or out of office, can be regarded as real leaders. There are not many men who fulfill this qualification. Even Clemenceau, Briand and Poincaré, powerful as they were, needed office to express their personality and to impose their authority. That is because they had not, properly speaking, a party behind them, a party which would accept their policy.

Combines Rare Qualities

M. Herriot, however he may compare with these statesmen, has one unquestionable advantage over them. He is the veritable chief of the largest political party in France—a party which, for the next few years, must dominate the French Parliament. Moreover, that party truly corresponds to the great British and American parties. It is disciplined and homogeneous. It may give instructions to its representatives who happen to be in power—though of course those representatives help to frame the party policy.

The Radical Party may change its president; for it is customary that the post should pass from one to another. Yet M. Herriot may rightly be looked upon as its permanent president whoever is nominally at the head. Edouard Daladier was, so to speak, a disciple of M. Herriot. Camille Chautemps considers himself a lieutenant of M. Herriot. They and others may occupy the highest positions; but M. Herriot has a place apart.

For more than a quarter of a

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Town Grubstakes Idle Men to Work In Missouri Zinc Mine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOPLIN, Mo.—About 75 unemployed miners have been grubstaked by the town of Granby, where zinc ore was first discovered in southwest Missouri more than a half century ago. The town council found they had no debts or bonds outstanding; also that $4000 was on deposit to the credit of the town corporation in local banks, so they decided to put this money to work.

As everyone in Granby is more or less connected with lead and zinc mining, and as the town is entirely surrounded by pay dirt ranging from 25 to 125 feet underground, the town council was taking no chance in advancing several thousand dollars to working miners who wanted to do a little gouging but had no working capital.

In order to obtain top prices for ore it is necessary to ship in car lots, consequently it was necessary for the Granby treasury to advance to working miners against their "gougings." From the first two full car loads shipped, $1600 was realized for workmen.

Plans are now being laid by the town of Granby to solicit larger working capital from the United States Government so more workers can be given profitable mining.

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Things Present

Mr. Abbot discusses some features of the campaign for economy in his "Watching the World Go By." Editorial page.

There is a lilt to "Thoughts on a Spring Storm" which makes the poem worth memorizing. Home Forum page.

The Rime-O-Grams today will test the reader's knowledge of Greek mythology. And the Word a Day may help someone who is puzzled about "interested to take" and "interested in taking."

And Things to Come

An illustrated story about the Monitor's pavilion at the Chicago Century of Progress Exhibition will appear tomorrow.

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, Gardens and Home Building page, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Charge Accounts In Friendly Care Of Credit Bureau

Boston Organization in Three Years Grows to 400 Membership

The necessity for keeping the retail customer and his charge account on friendly terms without overstepping the bonds of credit propriety, and the extent to which both customers and merchants benefit thereby, are illustrated in the growth of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, Inc., of Boston, which in three years has become an organization of more than 400 merchandising members.

Before 1930 these merchants had collected their own information on the responsibility of charge account customers. Now this work is performed by the Merchants' Credit Bureau, a clearing house which operates as an investigator of a person's financial standing and as a collector of bills.

It operates on a basis of cheerfulness and good will. I reverses the traditional hard-headed policy of the old-time bill collector by approaching the debtor with an open hand instead of a closed one. It assures its member stores that it will get the money due them and it urges the debtor to stop in at the Chauncey Street office and talk over the bills they owe. It tries to make arrangements for the debtor with the merchant, budgeting bills if necessary and always making sure that the overenthusiastic charge-account buyer has sufficient time to pay.

The bureau is a student of human nature as well as of business. In a time of slack business it has started a good-will producing plant that has proved its practicability to the business men who foster it. It takes care of the thousands of queries that come every day to its many members. It clears all those matters for them promptly and efficiently. It gives the record of every applicant for credit in a short time after the application is made. It protects its members from fraud. It frightens away shoplifters; it warns against the makers of bad checks.

A member store calls the bureau for information about a prospective charge customer. The query comes on the telautograph and is handed to a file clerk. This clerk has the answer in perhaps two minutes or less, and the telautograph writer at the bureau sends the message back to the inquiring member. Thus, the member invariably gets the reply inside of five minutes. There are 17 such machines at the Boston bureau, and they keep three operators busy all day.

At the fortnightly meetings of the Boston credit managers, time is given to the consideration of special cases where the customer is in deep and floundering—and where the customer seems indifferent. If a man is trying to pay his bills, but is swamped in the hard times, the bureau arranges to extend payment and helps him out of his difficulty. This plan is known as a pooled account.

If the customers coöperate reasonably, the bureau can assure them a credit reputation which it believes is as much to be desired as a good name. In the recent bank holiday, for example, credit was as good as money. It became a commodity.

Peabody Strikers Try Peaceful Picketing

PEABODY, Mass., April 24 (AP)—All was calm in the tannery district here today. Striking leather workers were out in number but their activities were confined to peaceful picketing. Large details of police gave protection to the imported workmen who have been filling the places of the strikers in some factories.

In near-by Salem a large crowd gathered outside the Helburne-Thompson factory but there was no demonstration.

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Boston Irish Honor Free State Senator At Faneuil Meeting

A reception in honor of Senator Joseph Connolly, Minister of Lands and Fisheries in the Irish Free State, was held in Faneuil Hall last night under the auspices of the Massachusetts Council of the American Association for Recognition of Irish Freedom.

The Irish visitor said he came to Boston to discuss the redemption of bonds subscribed by people here in 1920. He said that for every dollar, the Irish Free State wants to repay $1.25. Senator Connolly traced the achievements of his Government since it came to power last year.

The speaker expressed faith in President Roosevelt to start an upturn in present economic conditions that would lead the world back to prosperity. He said that the first ray of hope he had seen in this respect he observed "in Washington a few days ago when I met your President. Since then I have had faith because I have faith in him and I have hope for the future because of him."

He suggested that students of economics, "here and abroad, should look carefully into the whole problem of banking and credit. Until the whole basis of both is radically changed we will not emerge from the economic chaos that we see around us today."

Recreation Plans Under Way for Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 24—An extensive program of recreation and instruction, for the benefit of the unemployed, will be sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and other organizations. Courses in home economics, hygiene and music, as well as games, dances and other outdoor activities, will be provided under the direction of volunteer leaders.

Much attention will be paid to diversion for the adolescent youth for whom little heretofore has been offered in the way of wholesome fun. The sponsoring agencies are planning to carry out the program without making any expenditures and present indications are that they will be able to do so.

Volunteer leaders, including many college graduates, clubmen and clubwomen who are themselves unemployed, will prepare for their duties by attending a three-day "School of Play," which opened today under the direction of Mr. Robert R. Murray of the National Recreation Association. The initial recreation program will follow these courses of instruction and continue for at least a month. It will be succeeded by a summer program, and a more extensive adult recreation project for the unemployed which the same organizations will inaugurate in the fall.

Rhodesia Announces Balancing of Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, Southern Rhodesia.—A balanced budget for Southern Rhodesia is announced here and a bright outlook for the new financial year is forecast by the Premier, Mr. H. U. Moffat.

The gold mining industry is in a flourishing condition. Two large new gold reefs have been discovered in an area beyond the Shamva, and according to present indications this district should become an important mining center.

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An Economic Problem of Other Days

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOME OF THE COINS ONCE IN CIRCULATION IN UNITED STATES

Change for Carolin, Guinea or Half-Joe No Longer a Problem for Corner Store

When the proprietor of the corner store of today faces the fact that mild inflation has set in and marks up his prices on staples and commodities, he knows at least that his customers will do their buying in dollars, dimes, nickels and pennies.

Comparing his lot with that of his predecessor on an isolated crossroad he finds more than security in his favor. While the whistle of the traffic officer now sounds where the whoop of marauding redskins once echoed, there is another consideration that works to his economic advantage.

When sugar and flour soar as the dollar loses some of its girth he knows that the next customer will bring in real United States money. Not by any chance will he have a handful of moidores, a few doubloons, guineas, carolins, or half joes. He will not be called upon to figure out the change from Spanish dollars in shillings and crowns. Nor will there come into his store a coin bearing the curious inscription "I : am : good : copper : value me as you please." For such a coin did circulate in Connecticut 150 years ago.

Isolated though the crossroads storekeeper might be, just beyond his horizon an awakening world trade was battering at expanding shores. From Spain, through Mexico and the colonies to the south, came the Spanish dollar, the doubloon, pistoles and pistareen to meet and trade with the Bavarian carolin, English crown, guinea and shilling. From Portugal, through Brazil and the wandering traders, came the moidore, joe, and half joe, to further puzzle the trader whose financial education had been built upon the pound, shilling and pence.

In gold, silver and copper they came, and were accepted by the traders, although many of these coins were restricted to certain localities.

Because the Spanish dollar was already in general use, and circulated throughout the colonies it was finally chosen as the standard upon which to build the coinage of the newly-formed government of the United States. Hamilton set 371.25 grains of pure silver as the dollar standard—equivalent to 24.75 grains of gold—the original ratio of 15 to 1.

Now, though the gold standard may be temporarily set aside, the dollar is still a dollar.

Hotel Men Forecast Busy Tourist Season

Hotel men arriving in Boston to attend the ninth annual New England Hotel Exposition to be held at the Hotel Statler, April 26, 27 and 28, say that New England is in for a busy recreational summer. The statement, they point out, is based on what the South did this past winter and on early inquiries and reservations that now are in hand.

Reports from the American Automobile Association show that there is an earlier tourist travel than in many years. These and other signs, the hotel executives declare, indicate that New England will enjoy its share of the tourist business which surveys show is the fourth largest industry in the State.

Building Officials Seek Uniform Code

Building and city officials from all parts of New England as well as the larger cities of the country are gathering at the Hotel Kenmore in Boston today to attend the twentieth anniversary and annual meeting of the New England Building Officials' Conference. The proposed uniform building code for New England, an ordinance that has been discussed from all angles for several years, is to be one of the highlights of the meeting.

Most of the early comers to the convention spent today in touring to points of interest in Greater Boston. They also visited a demonstration at the East Somerville plant of the Cinder Concrete Units Corporation and a demonstration and fire test of Edge Grain wooden shingles and other roofing products by Red Cedar Shingle Bureau. Tonight the convention will see moving pictures shown by the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety.

New England to Tell Of Vacation Lands

A concerted effort to capitalize New England's recreational advantages began today with the announcement of an advertising campaign which the New England Council is directing in magazines and newspapers throughout the country.

The campaign within New England starts rolling tomorow when the council's recreational development program will be the subject of a tribute-meeting by the Advertising Club of Boston. Gov. Joseph B. Ely will be the principal speaker. Col. William A. Barron of Crawford Notch, N. H., chairman of the council recreational committee, will preside.

According to officials of the Council this is the first time in New England's 300 years of conservative history that its natural inducements have been broadcast on so large a scale. This campaign is being doubled in intensity and scope as compared with last year's, it is reported.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy, possibly with light showers late tonight and Tuesday; cooler Tuesday; moderate north or west winds.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably followed by showers tonight and in east portion Tuesday; cooler in north portion Tuesday.

Maine: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and on coast Tuesday; colder Tuesday.

New Hampshire: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and in south portion Tuesday; cooler Tuesday.

Vermont: Showers tonight; slightly colder in north portion; Tuesday partly cloudy and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably with showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds, shifting to west and northwest over north portion tonight; weather becoming overcast, followed by showers late tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers latter part and scattered rains over north portion early part of week; warmer early part of week, colder Wednesday, warmer latter part.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	48	52	Montreal ...	46	50
Bismarck ...	42	76	Nantucket ...	48	48
Boston	52	54	New Orleans.	63	82
Buffalo	42	42	New York ...	46	56
Calgary	34	52	Norfolk, Va..	50	58
Charleston ..	62	82	North Platte.	40	58
Chicago	40	60	Philadelphia.	48	59
Cincinnati ...	40	60	Phoenix,Ariz.	58	86
Denver	36	54	Pittsburgh ..	46	58
Eastport, Me.	42	42	Portland, Me.	48	50
Hatteras	58	58	Raleigh	56	62
Honolulu,T.H. ..		78	St. Louis	58	62
7 p.m.April23	74	..	St. Paul	52	74
Helena,Mont.	38	66	Salt Lake City	48	66
Huron, S. D.	44	72	San Francisco	48	60
Jacksonville..	66	70	SantaFe,N.M.	36	54
Kansas City .	52	64	Seattle	44	60
Key West ...	80	82	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles .	54	66	Washington.	44	56
Memphis	58	66	Wichita,Kan.	46	54
Miami, Fla. .	74	78	Williston,N.D.	44	70

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 24. B—Maximum April 23.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 11:08 p. m., Tuesday 11:37 a. m. Height of tides 9.9 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:05 p. m.

Events Tonight

American Guild of Organists: Public service. Church of Our Savior, Carlton and Monmouth Streets, Brookline, 8.

Massachusetts Certified Public Accountants, Inc.: Dinner and meeting, Mr. John L. Carey, speaker. Hotel Statler, 6:15.

Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Association: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

The Dance

Du Buron Studio, 1136 Boylston Street—Public recital by Edouard du Buron, assisted by some of his pupils. April 24-29, 8:15.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Metropolitan — "Cavalcade," 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"The Big House," 8:30.
Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Luncheon meeting, talk, "The New Patriotism," by Mr. Maxwell O. Hoberman of Brown, Hotel Westminster, 12:30.

Massachusetts Safety Council: Meetings and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Children's Museum of Boston: New England Arts and Crafts Exhibit, through May 15. Lectures, "Birds," 9:30, 11 and 2:30, and "Scandinavia," 1:30. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Penway Court, 3:45.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated lecture, "Rumor in Egyptian Art," by Prof. Jean Capart of Brussels, lecture hall, 3. Illustrated Books. Miss Maginnis, 11.

Women's Republican Club: Talk on "Peru" by Mrs. Robert Farley Clark, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

University of Pennsylvania: Luncheon meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 12:30.

Advertising Club of Boston: New England Recreation Day luncheon, guests from all New England states, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Charlotte Cushman Club: Reception to players in current theater attractions, 1 Marlborough Street, 4 to 6.

Boston Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, 10 Somerset Street, 12:15.

Jordan Marsh Company: Exhibition of old English silver and plate, Fashion Center, with talks, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., through Saturday.

Exhibition by Pottery Workshop Group, 6 Byron Street, through Saturday, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Open to public.

Theaters

Metropolitan — "Cavalcade," 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 7:05, 10 p. m.
Loew's State—"Secrets," 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum—"Oliver Twist," 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain — Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century masters' drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna. Through April.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square — General exhibition of selected prints.

W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street—An exhibition of mezzotints.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Pastels by Pamelia S. Adams and sculptures by Anna Coleman Ladd. Through April 29.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Paintings by Luigi Lucioni. Water colors by C. Crosby Allen. Through April 29.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings in black and white and in color, by William Meyerowitz.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margarett, Bargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings based on dynamic symmetry, by F. C. Hinder. Through April.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham and water colors by Elizabeth R. Withington. Through May 2.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Exhibition of Batik wall hangings and pottery. Through April 29.

Schervée Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

The Gardenside Bookshop, Ritz-Carlton Hotel—Flower paintings by Nelly Littlehale Murphy.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils, water colors, pastels and drawings in various media by Janina Federkiewicz.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Flower studies by Eleanor W. Motley. Through April 30.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court). The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2, closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special Exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. Through April.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of sculpture by Miss Nellie L. Thompson. April 28-May 5.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Water colors by Polly Nordell. Through May 10.

The Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Sculpture by Bashka Paeff. April 24-May 6.

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BELFAST: 29 North St.
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BIRMINGHAM: 147 New St.
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BLACKBURN: 29 King William St.
BOLTON: 54-66 Deansgate.
BOURNEMOUTH: 1 Commercial Rd.
BRADFORD: 26 Kirkgate.
BRADFORD: 8-10 Manchester Rd.
BRIGHTON: 32-33 Western Rd.
BRISTOL: 42 Castle St.
BRISTOL: 5-6 Castle St.
BURNLEY: Corner of Chancery St. and St. James' St.
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COLCHESTER: 18-20 Long Wyre St.
COVENTRY: 23-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peters St.
DONCASTER: 45 St. Sepulchregate.
DONCASTER: 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murraygate.
DUNFERMLINE: 48 High St.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.
EDINBURGH: 39-41 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.
GLASGOW: 130 Sauchiehall St.
GLOUCESTER: 27-9 Northgate St.
GOVAN: 13-15 Burleigh St.
GREENOCK: 36-18 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HAMILTON: 45 Quarry St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly.
HEREFORD: 3a St. Peters St.
HIGH WYCOMBE: 78 Queens Sq.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
IPSWICH: 12-14 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 44-46 Low St.
KETTERING: 29 Gold St.
KINGS LYNN: 110 High St.
KILMARNOCK: 41 King St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dyson's, Jewellers).
LEEDS: 53-55 Vicar Lane.
LEICESTER: 1a Haymarket.
LEICESTER: 8 Silver St.
LEIGH: 13 Bradshawgate.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.
LIVERPOOL: 45 London Rd.
LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
MANCHESTER: 42-44 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
MANCHESTER: 55 Market St. (immediately opp. Clarion Cafe).
MANSFIELD: 8 West Gate.
NEWCASTLE: 30 Bigg Market (1st door from Grainger St.).
NEWCASTLE: 14 Blackett St.
NEWPORT: 19 High St.
NORTH SHIELDS: 5 Saville St.
NORTHAMPTON: 32 Gold St.
NORTHAMPTON: 22 Market Sq.
NORWICH: 16 White Lion St.
NORWICH: 1 Haymarket
NOTTINGHAM: 30 Clumber St.
NOTTINGHAM: 8-9 Beastmarket Hill
OLDHAM: 107 Yorkshir Street
OLDHAM: 66 Yorkshire Street
PARTICK: 354 Dumbarton Road
PLYMOUTH. 2-3 Union Street
PLYMOUTH: 21 Old Town Street
PONTEFRACT: 7 Market Place
PORTSMOUTH: 187-9 Commercial Road
PRESTON: 24 Fishergate
PRESTON: 17 Friargate
READING: 84 Broad Street
ROCHDALE: 45 Yorkshire Street
ROTHERHAM: 19 High Street
SALFORD: Regent House, 250 Regent Road
SCUNTHORPE: 133 High Street
SHEFFIELD: 1 Haymarket
SHEFFIELD: 96-102 The Moor
SHREWSBURY: 35 Pride Hill
SOUTH SHIELDS: 37½ King St.
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STOCKPORT: 111 Princes Street
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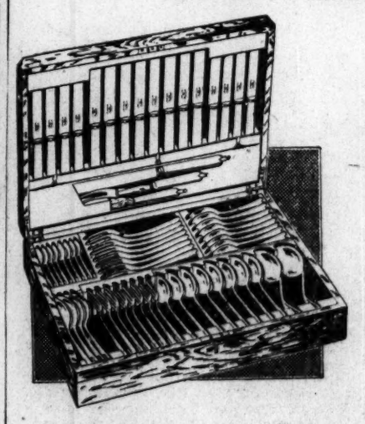

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Harvard Inquiry Finds Too Much Emphasis on Sales and Price Concessions

Selling agents who emphasize volume of sales and price concessions, rather than a profitable balancing of sales and production, are charged with causing one of the major problems in the field of marketing cotton textiles.

Reports from 120 leading companies in the cotton textile industry were compiled at the Harvard Business School by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing, and Dr. Edmund P. Learned, assistant professor of marketing, into a comprehensive analysis on the "Merchandising of Cotton Textiles." The work was carried on by the division of research at the school under a grant from the Textile Foundation, Inc.

As an illustration of the overemphasis placed on price appeal, Dr. Learned draws illustrations from the merchandising of sheets. "Retailers," he says, "are closer to consumers than manufacturers, yet they fail as a group to appraise correctly the consumer demand. Retail advertisements of sheets seldom mention the comfort obtained by using a large sheet; price nearly always is the dominant or only appeal."

Since these policies of retailers reduce their gross margins frequently below their expenses of doing business, they ask manufacturers to help them overcome this by reducing prices to retailers for such sales. "The regularity of these events has vicious effects in the retail trade and on mills," says Dr. Learned. "On the other hand, the response of consumers to larger size sheets and better quality has been a gratifying proof of the existence of a potential demand for a better product."

The study includes merchandising and organization problems for household products, style merchandise, men's wear, gray goods, and cotton yarn. In style merchandising attention was directed to the competitive practice which converters and mills have in imitating merchandise or "style piracy." "This difficulty is not so much the fact of imitation," says Dr. Learned, "as the speed with which it occurs, and the forms it takes."

The report considers the effects of the current business conditions upon the organization of the cotton textile industry, but its chief concern, according to Dr. Copeland, "is with the explanation and possible remedy of the persistently unsatisfactory conditions of the last 13 years.

"The most important conclusions of this report," he says, "lay emphasis on three factors essential in the long run to success: the necessity of giving primary emphasis to the consumer viewpoint in creating products; provision for specialization within organizations to permit adequate attention to merchandising; and third, a unity of control over marketing, production, and financial functions of each business enterprise which can be accomplished only by an integration of mills, selling houses, and converters. Another major problem is that of reconciling large-scale production with flexibility in merchandising."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

John C. K., Woburn, Mass.
Wm. N. Gordon, Woburn, Mass.
George Smyth, Woburn, Mass.
Arthur Schenloff, Woburn, Mass.
Clarence E. Johnston, Woburn, Mass.
Mrs. George W. Lewis, Columbus, Ohio.
G. W. Lewis, Columbus, Ohio.
Mary E. Burbeck, Westford, Mass.
Mme. Emilie Des Baillets, Paris, France.
J. L. Marreil, Montreal, P. Q., Canada.
Samuel Levison, Evanston, Ill.

Sunday

Mrs. E. F. C. Parker, Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. Florence Alonso, Yonkers, N. Y.
Edwin Elliott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Thomas Elliott, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Helen E. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
John A. Crosier, Northampton, Mass.
Mrs. Maude L. McCallum, St. Louis, Mo.
Madeline C. Dearborn, Concord, N. H.
Mary George, Concord, N. H.
Joseph Champion, West Bridgewater, Mass.
Mrs. Joseph Champion, West Bridgewater, Mass.
Miss Ruth Vance, Norwood, Mass.
Miss Charlotte Morgan, Greenfield, Mass.
W. E. Ramage, Greenfield, Mass.
Mrs. W. E. Ramage, Greenfield, Mass.
Elizabeth E. Ramage, Greenfield, Mass.
Jessie C. Ramage, Greenfield, Mass.

Herriot Adds Dramatic Touch

(Continued from Page 1)

century he has combined party leadership and ministerial rank and parliamentary activities with the more local occupation of administering the City of Lyons. It may appear strange that the same man can be Mayor of Lyons and Prime Minister of France; but M. Herriot has never consented to relinquish his municipal tasks because he had national duties to perform. There is something fine in this devotion to his city; and he has proved that civic patriotism is not incompatible with an international outlook.

Years of Strenuous Toil

The double rôle—or rather the triple rôle—of party leader, parliamentary chief, and outstanding personality in the councils of nations, entails immense labor. But M. Herriot has never shrunk from the most strenuous toil. It often happens that most of the nights in the week are spent in a sleeping-car between Lyons and Paris. The journey takes six hours, but M. Herriot makes it exactly as the ordinary man rides to and from his office; and he wastes none of the working hours of the day in traveling.

Nor is this all. M. Herriot is indefatigable. He is not content with general control but attends to all the details of his tasks, municipal, national, and international. In addition, he finds time to deliver innumerable speeches in all parts of the country, and to write innumerable articles not merely for the Paris and Lyons newspapers but for journals in every corner of France. It may well be doubted whether the most prolific journalist has a greater output than the former Prime Minister.

As if this were not enough for one man, M. Herriot fills in the gaps by publishing book after book on the utmost variety of subjects. He writes an historical study of Madame Récamier, he writes a topographical work filled with precise descriptions and erudition on Normandy, he expounds in a large volume the thesis of the United States of Europe, he deals with Beethoven biographically and musically. He lecutres on many other themes to fashionable as well as popular audiences. It is well known that he is a candidate for the Académie Française.

How does he contrive to do all this? He does it, be it remembered, not for a few months or a few years, and then reposes; he does it continually, he never allows himself any respite. It is as though he were urged on by an irresistible impulse to work at a multiplicity of tasks. He cannot find enough to do. I have known some arduous workers, but they have nearly always remained in a particular groove. Never have I known a more arduous worker, and certainly none who displayed such an amazing versatility.

Exponent of Appeasement

With these extraordinary qualities there necessarily go what critics regard as defects. Perhaps M. Herriot could not accomplish all these things in so many different directions if he were cold and methodical. He has an ardent temperament. He is impetuous rather than reflective. This does not mean that he is superficial or that he does not think clearly. It merely means that his prevailing qualities—though fortified by encyclopedic knowledge—are intuitive. He is, besides, somewhat emotional and he does not endeavor to hide his emotion. Without it he would probably not be so persuasive, and would not have the undoubted popular appeal which he possesses.

Yet if he is often guided by his feelings as well as by his intelligence, he has a rare determination of character. It should not be forgotten that M. Herriot initiated in 1924 the policy of appeasement that was taken up by M. Briand. From Chequers to Lausanne his efforts have been consistent.

Nor should it be overlooked that, having come to the decision that France should have paid the the Dec. 15 installment of the debt, he deliberately sacrificed his government when he found Parliament against him. He did not seek to modify his expression of opinion. He has persistently proclaimed the necessity of a strict respect for contracts, and in articles and speeches has insisted on his viewpoint. It may be that, in being asked to represent France at Washington, he has been vindicated, and that his reception in America will be the beginning of a remarkable personal triumph.

Florida Public Service Company

Florida Public Service Company operated at a net loss of $374,108 in 1932, according to the annual report just made public. The deficit at the beginning of the year was $347,682 and at the end of December amounted to $721,790.

Speeding Them Up

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Stable Money Pact Indicated

(Continued from Page 1)

any rate, was immediately put on Mr. MacDonald's speech by the British Embassy and by evening there seemed no doubt that the prevailing British mood was complete acceptance of the American act, and determination to carry on in the attempt to put both pound and dollar back on a stable basis.

Assessment of "True Value"

Thus it came about that the British and American experts were able to dig into the problem of stabilization. No inkling of the report they made to their principals last evening was given out, but the positions of both sides can be accurately sketched. The whole issue concerns what "true value" is attached to pound and dollar. American financial authorities feel that the gap between a pound worth $3.32, as it has been for months, with the dollar still up as if the pound were at $4.86, is too great. They believe it would give a permanent advantage in world markets to the pound.

The British admit that this gap is very wide, and are prepared to permit some narrowing. The discussion turns on how narrow the gap should be. The British used to say that 15 shillings for the pound—about $3.80—with the dollar at the old $4.86 parity, would be about right. If the dollar comes down to some 85 or 90 cents, then they think the pound should sink to around $3.50.

It is obvious that a balance must be struck, and whether the financial experts can agree in the two or three weeks during which the British technicians are to stay here, is the outstanding problem.

President Roosevelt and Mr MacDonald now wish to find out from M. Herriot whether France would join in this stabilization with the franc at its present level, or whether the French unit which has already sunk to one-fifth its pre-war value should still be lowered further to keep France in its present ratio. France obviously would not relish another stabilizing operation, with the blow to domestic rentiers which is involved, but there are powerful arguments for keeping the franc in step with other currencies.

Late today M. Herriot is having his first interview with President Roosevelt and an opportunity will be available for a three-power talk which will bring Mr. MacDonald in. A good many diplomatic susceptibilities are involved in these negotiations. An enormous party of French journalists accompanies M. Herriot, some of them intensely critical of all his policies, and they will be the first to raise the familiar cry "Anglo-American combination against France!" at the slightest appearance of such a maneuver.

The disarmament problem, about which President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald talked at length as they cruised down the Potomac on the Sequoia, comes ultimately back to the question of stability in continental Europe, and the discussion proceeded in such terms.

Many Formulas Examined

Formula after formula has been presented at Geneva, ranging from French plans for world police forces to former President Hoover's ambitious venture for a one-third cut, and including the latest basis which is Mr. MacDonald's own carefully worked-out but rather cautious proposal to keep armaments from growing, eliminate a few, but do nothing drastic.

The two leaders on the Sequoia were accompanied in their talks by Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Undersecretary in the British Foreign Office, and remained shut in a below decks cabin while the only other guests—Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Ishbel MacDonald—enjoyed the spring sunshine.

At the end of the day the conferees reported that they felt "the results of the day's conversations would considerably advance the prospects of the success, both of the Disarmament Conference and of the International Economic Conference."

With these clear indications that political problems were under consideration it is recalled that all the disarmament formulas have so far been wrecked on political reefs—specifically on the impossibility of France and its allies reducing their preponderant armaments as long as peace seems menaced by an intransigent Germany and a maneuvering Italy. On their side the Germans, Italians, and many neutral, consider that treaty revision to lay the groundwork for real stability and peace must be granted by France and the victorious group.

Political Dilemma Faced

The issue before President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald therefore becomes: what can our two countries do to resolve this political dilemma.

Mr. MacDonald has done his best by backing the four-power proposal to obtain progressive treaty revision along peaceful lines, although France has sought to veto the revisionist aspect and convert the four-power grouping into a guarantee of the status quo. The chief, almost the only, American political contribution to this picture appears to be the consultative pact promised by the Democratic platform and observers are confident this was fully discussed on the Sequoia.

M. Herriot, who arrived in mid-afternoon Sunday, and was greeted by the American Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, is keenly interested in this issue and awaits his first conversations eagerly. The French statesman declared himself hopeful of a successful outcome of the talks and put himself purely in the status of an informant, to answer President Roosevelt's questions.

History is being enacted so rapidly in Washington that he who writes must run, and the true analysis will only come when the excitement is over and results can be weighed.

Southern Pacific Company

Report of the Southern Pacific Company for 1932 reveals that last year the company received dividends from stock holdings of the Pacific Fruit Express Company amounting to $13,907,004, an increase of $3,827,447 over 1931.

Woodpulp Imports Endangered by Rate, Ship Owners Declare

Woodpulp imported at Boston and destined for United States paper mills including points in Ohio and Wisconsin is assessed a railroad freight rate from Boston to destination ranging from 40 cents to $1.60 a ton higher than competing ports, under a railroad tariff filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission to become effective May 15, Boston shippers declare.

Prior to this change, Boston enjoyed a parity of rail rates on this traffic which has prevailed in the leading north Atlantic seaports for a long time, and during which time a substantial volume of import business has been developed. Woodpulp is now one of the leading items handled through the port of Boston, having increased from about 40,000 tons in 1920 to nearly 200,000 tons in 1932.

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce has joined with the city of Boston and the Boston Port Authority in filing with the I. C. C. a formal petition for suspension of increased rates on woodpulp, both foreign and intercoastal from Boston to inland territory, it was announced today by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association.

A hearing on the proposed change in rates was held last December at which vigorous oppostion was voiced. The Maritime Association points out that if the rates are permitted to become operative they will seriously reduce the volume of pulp imports at Boston and probably stop all imports of this commodity destined for central territory.

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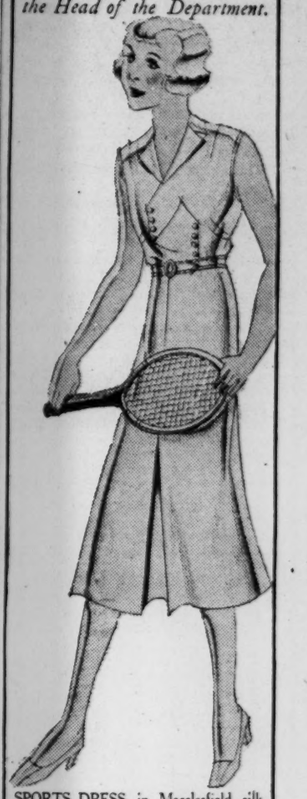
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Spanish Elections Show Big Gain For Opposition

Socialists Lose Ground to Right Wing Agrarians and Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, April 24—In all Spanish provinces excepting Catalonia, which is now autonomous in municipal affairs, elections took place yesterday of councils to supplant those returned unopposed in 1931 with thousands of women casting ballots for the first time. Election results from 787 of 2478 districts show strong tendency to the support of Right Wing Agrarians and Radicals, with an overwhelming majority for parties opposed to the present Government.

While this is taken by many to mean the defeat of the Socialists, it is significant that the districts concerned were last represented by Monarchist councils, in many cases elected a few days before the fall of the dynasty.

Only a general election can give a precise verdict, but it is obvious that the swing of the pendulum has commenced and that the Socialists are losing ground.

Official results of yesterday's elections, which passed off smoothly, are not expected for more than 24 hours.

Nanking Seeks Aid In New Emergency

(Continued from Page 1)

Peiping and Tientsin area, where reorganization under the auspices of a more conciliatory Japan is increasingly probable.

Russia's Big Gateway To All Central China Is Open to Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria — Reports that a Japanese force had reached Chaling as the vanguard of an invading move into Chahar, a great tract of Inner Mongolia west of Jehol, have caused little surprise here. For some time rumors have been arriving of people leaving the province of Chahar and making their way to Peiping in anticipation of the possible incorporation of Chahar into Manchoukuo, once the conquest of Jehol was complete.

If this project is carried out then there will be no route from Soviet Russia into central China through Kalgan, capital of Chahar, as the whole country outside the Great Wall toward the north and east will be entirely occupied by Japanese troops—or in other words by the Manchoukuo State.

The fighting in Jehol Province has been so severe that it will probably take some time before any serious operations could be undertaken in Chahar, but it is evident that the occupation of Jehol without Chahar leaves the Manchoukuo State open to attack from the side of Mongolia which is under the Soviet influence.

Chahar is rich in products of every kind and it would naturally increase the income of Manchoukuo if it were joined to it.

The scheme put forward some time ago of taking Tientsin and Peiping, placing President Henry Pu Yi of Manchoukuo on the throne of northern China, has been abandoned for the moment.

But the Japanese military party have the intention of increasing the territory that is to be included in the new state of Manchoukuo and therefore from their point of view, all actions on the part of the Chinese will be considered as attacks and not defense. The millions that are being spent by Japan in placing the whole of the northeastern provinces under their direct control are a very small item compared with the value of the immense territory which will come entirely under their influence and in which in future neither the Chinese nor the foreigners will have much to do.

There is, however, danger from the population of the country, which is to a large extent against the present Japanese-controlled government, and it may be long before the ordinary Chinese resident of Manchuria will agree to work under Japanese masters.

Roosevelt Eases Inflation Tension

(Continued from Page 1)

whose money was in bonds and fixed investments.

"These owners," Senator Thomas declared, "did not earn it, they did not buy it, they do not deserve it, and because they have it the masses of the people are on the verge of starvation."

Thomas Qualifies Statement

The Thomas statement momentarily passed in silence but shortly after brought a challenge from Senator Alva Adams (D.) of Colorado, and Senator Reed. To the latter Senator Thomas responded that he had not said the purpose of the pending measure was to transfer the $200,000,000,000, but that "unless that is done, the debtor classes will not have been done substantial justice."

He based his contention on the inflated value of the dollar, which today, he declared, has a buying power of $2.44½ and thereby imposes a staggering burden on the backs of debtors who contracted their obligations when the dollar was cheap. He once more reiterated the charge that the group from which the suppositious $200,000,000,000 would be expropriated had "neither earned the money nor deserved it."

Senator Thomas recalled the long history of contracting credit and currency, and in particular cited the loss of $30,000,000,000 in bank deposits which he said had occurred in the past three years. It was this loss which was felt in the "present scarcity of money," he declared and the purpose of the pending bill was to fill up the gap. The continuing hard times were due primarily to a currency shortage, he contended, examplified by the decline in bank deposit money.

"If we didn't have too much money three years ago, before we lost $30,000,000,000 in bank deposits, then we certainly have too little now," he said.

As a visual evidence of the depressed agricultural condition, Senator Thomas produced a brown-paper parcel containing a pound of cotton, which he said is now selling for only 5 cents in Oklahoma. He produced a one-half gallon fruit jar of shelled yellow corn, which he said brings only one-half cent. A similar jar filled with oats brings less than one-half cent, he said. A third jar containing two pounds of wheat brings only 1 cent, he declared.

Senator Reed interrupted to ask whether the pending bill would reduce the surplus in these crops. Mr. Thomas retorted that no surplus cotton exists in the United States or the world so long as people want more adequate clothing.

"We cannot accept these prices in order that interest on tax-exempt gold bonds shall be paid with the present dollar at a ratio of 2.44½ cents in purchasing value above that in which the farmer's debts were contracted," Mr. Thomas said.

As the debate proceeded speculation grew as to when a vote would be taken. The feeling is growing that it may require the full week to reach a decision. Earlier predictions had put Wednesday as the time of the vote and Administration leaders are still pressing for early action.

Threatened Trade Route

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANDWRITING FOR KALGAN

Shaded Portion of Map Shows Threatened Province of Chahar, With Its Capital, Kalgan, on the Historic Trade Route Skirting the Gobi Desert to Europe, Russia's Only Direct Route to Central China.

Shoe Group Favors Work-Sharing Plan

WASHINGTON, April 24 (AP) — New England members of Congress were asked by the New England Shoe and Leather Association today for assistance in having the shoe and tanning industry given the benefit of any flexible provision that may be included in any 30-hour week legislation to be enacted.

The association in a letter signed by Mr. Thomas F. Anderson, secretary, said it believed its members were practically unanimous in indorsing the work-sharing fundamental underlying the Black and Connery bill but feared a too rigid application of the proposed law to their plants would be injurious and might help to defeat the purpose of the legislation.

The New Hampshire division of the New England Council, in a letter sent by Mr. James M. Langley, chairman, told the New England representatives it favors the administrative substitute for the Black bill and said it considers it essential that certain provisions be incorporated to make the bill practical and workable.

Kirstein Praises Jews for Charity

Speaking at the annual meeting in Temple Ohabei Shalom Community Center, Brookline, Mr. Louis E. Kirstein, president of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, paid tribute yesterday to the spirit that made possible the collection of over $2,000,000 during the past four years.

Summarizing the activities in the field of family welfare, Dr. B. M. Selekman, executive director, praised the standard of work shown by the record collections made under such trying economic conditions. In spite of this, Mr. Selekman maintained that the solution of the ills of our present social order lies not in private or public social work, but in a program of economic and social planning, including unemployment and health insurance, old age pensions, and planned and balanced economy.

Dr. Solomon Lowenstein, one of the guest speakers voiced the belief that within a few years the major part of welfare work would be taken over by municipal agencies, state or federal. He envisaged, however, a broad field of activity for the private agency in the maintaining of standards, and the continuance of experimental and research programs.

Hitler Affirms Peaceful Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

represent to the world outside anything more than what we show in home affairs. There are international standards and values ultimately binding for all who are compelled to follow the international road."

In competent circles today, one hears reports that many leading National Socialists have learned much since their entry to office and would welcome cessation of the present policy excluding Jews from state services and limiting them in the professions. But whether popular feeling within their own ranks would allow this, remains to be seen. For more than 14 years, in print and on the platform, anti-semitism has been preached to the masses and the effect cannot be eradicated easily even should foreign, political, economic and other considerations benefit from a more tolerant attitude.

Uniformity in Government

Meanwhile the German Cabinet in continuing its policy of uniformity between the Reich and the different states appointed Dr. Hans Franck, Bavarian Minister of Justice, as Reich's Commissioner of Justice to prepare statutes uniting existing Reich and state laws regarding criminal court procedure and civil trials, and a number of other laws long prepared but held up because of partliamentary disagreement.

Though the law concerning the limitation of "non-German" students from schools was referred back to the Cabinet for further consideration, the same Cabinet approved a nation-wide decree establishing official "Students' Corporations," in which only students whose origin and mother tongue are German are eligible. Each state government will regulate its own universitities along these lines.

Captain Goering's official appointment as Prussian Minister-President more or less determines the government of Prussia. The Prussian Ministers of Justice, Finance and Culture are now filled by persons hitherto acting as commissioners in these departments.

The Prussian cabinet, however, is not quite completed. Following unification in Reich and Prussia it was expected that it would logically follow that Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Reich's Minister of Economy and Culture, would control the similar office in Prussia. But this adjustment, according to an official statement, has been postponed until certain technical questions relating to state forests, public works and the like are settled.

Should the Prussian Ministry of Economy and Agriculture be filled by a National Socialist, Dr. Popitz, the new Prussian Finance Minister, being the only non-National Socialist in Captain Goering's Cabinet, German Nationalists would undoubtedly feel themselves outmaneuvered again. The National Socialist and Nationalist adjustment has not been easy. Nationalists appear to feel they have not obtained a sufficient number of high officers, and, secondly, the relations between the National Socialists' uniformed formation and the Nationalists' Steel Helmets are still far from clear.

Dr. Hugenberg's recent statement that changes in the industrial sphere could only result from a government decree, not from isolated actions, suggests that National Socialist interference in industry was in his thought.

Meteorologists Plan Washington Meeting

Five members of the Blue Hills Meteorological Observatory of Harvard University are to attend the meeting of the American Geophysical Union, in Washington, D. C., April 27 and 28. Prof. C. F. Brooks will present a paper on "The Value of Cloud Observations" before the meteorology section and another on the "Weekly Sequence of Sea Temperatures in the Western Atlantic" before the oceanography section.

Dr. Oliver L. Fassig will give a paper on "The Trade Winds of the Eastern Caribbean"; Dr. Bernhard Haurwitz on "The Recent Theory of Giao"; and Mr. Harry Wexler, research assistant, on "A Critical Discussion of the Turbidity Measures of Linke and Angstrom." Dr. H. H. Kimball will be present but will offer no formal paper.

Filipino Writes Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash.—Themes and motifs of songs and dances of the Philippine Islands have been woven into a colorful composition, entitled "Symphony in C Minor," by S. P. Aguinaldo, a Filipino student in the musical department of the Washington State College.

Speed of the Eye in Reading Measured by New Apparatus

Trinity College Announces Machine Which Records Three Two-Thousandths of Second as Time of Seeing and Reading a Single Number

HARTFORD, Conn., April 24 (AP) —The eye can see and read a single number in the incredibly short time of three two-thousandths of a second, according to a new machine announced at Trinity College.

This shows that the eye sees by a method at almost complete variance with modern textbook teachings. But it agrees with Aristotle, who 2200 years ago held positively that only one object at a time can be attended to visually.

Aristotle described a brick-by-brick type of seeing, whereby the mind built up a complete picture one detail at a time. The new apparatus which supports this was built by Prof. Robert B. W. Hutt of Trinity. He made the machine to learn how many objects the eye can see at a glance. The test objects are Arabic numerals on a white card. With two digits to a card, such as the number 37, he found that every person tested can see and read one, but never both, of these numbers at a glance.

The length of this glance varies with individuals. The fastest read one digit in three two-thousandths of a second. The slowest so far found takes five-hundredths.

But no individual has succeeded in reading two digits in his own particular "single glance" time. Two digits always take more time than one; and three require longer than two. Professor Hutt proposes to take thousands of readings to establish average rates.

Previous investigators, he says, who assumed that a person could see a number like 749 at a glance, based their beliefs upon machines giving much longer exposures—a fifth of a second down to 100th.

Lacking funds to buy a factory-made apparatus, Professor Hutt built his own. It cost less than $10. When it revealed eyes reading single numbers in the unheard-of time of three two-thousandths of a second, the professor at first suspected his home-made apparatus was wrong. He rebuilt it and discovered it was correct; that he had stumbled upon a new fact of sight by splitting the single glance time manyfold finer than other researches have reported.

Ontario Enacts Redistribution Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The Redistribution Bill passed third reading shortly before the close of the last session of the Eighteenth Legislature of Ontario. The Province will have 90 members instead of 112. The bill to ratify the purchase of the Abitibi power plant also passed third reading.

In future the Legislature will assume the entire cost of preparing and printing voters' lists for provincial elections, it was announced by Mr. W. H. Price, Attorney-General. A sum estimated at between $250,000 and $350,000 will be saved the municipalities.

Selection of unemployed men as farm workers for board and lodging, with a minimum wage paid by the Ontario Government, was the text of a resolution passed by the committee on agriculture and referred to the provincial Premier, Mr. G. S. Henry for consideration.

The advisability of creating metropolitan areas in the Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and London districts will be studied by a special committee, it was announced by Mr. Henry.

Chilean Envoy Confirmed

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 24 (By U. P.)—The nomination of Señor Agustin Edwards, banker and publisher, as Chilean Ambassador at London has been approved by the Senate.

Harriman Opposes Subway Extension At Elevated's Cost

Mr. Henry I. Harriman, representing the trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway before the Legislative Metropolitan Affairs Committee today, sustained the joint report of the trustees of the Elevated and the trustees of the Metropolitan District Commission on the problem of rapid transit extensions to the Elevated service. The report stated that the immediate future warranted no increase in the fixed charges of the Elevated and if they were increased it must be understood that the taxpayers would have to pay for them.

Mr. Harriman said that the Huntington Avenue subway extension is the most needed of the proposed improvements but that the Elevated has no funds to pay for such an extension.

Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, favored the building of the Huntington Avenue subway on the grounds that employment of labor would greatly lessen the amount now paid for soldiers' relief.

Mr. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the Boston Transit Commission, said that the work would give employment to many soldiers who now get relief. Mr. Arthur Lyman of Arlington and Senator Joseph C. White of Jamaica Plain favored the proposed subway.

Mr. Bernard J. Rothwell, director of the Boston Elevated, appearing in a private capacity, said that the Huntington Avenue subway would cost $5,000,000 and he filed with the committee an alternate plan for subway and service relief which he argued could be financed for only $2,217,000.

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Mexican Police Meet to Review Control of Crime

International Crook Held Strongest Foe of Nation's Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, April 24—The important rôle of Mexico—as a refuge for criminals from all over the world—in the movement for co-operative international law enforcement is the keynote of the second quadrennial national police congress which opens here today.

Hundreds of delegates from all states of the republic, from every government department which has police or detection or investigation functions to perform, and representatives from foreign countries, were gathering today for the meeting which will last throughout the week.

How Mexico has during the last few years begun to forge an iron band of vigilance about the "international crook," particularly the dealers and smugglers of narcotics, will be revealed in summaries to be read during the meetings. How these criminals, operating their sales ends in the United States, England, France, Japan, Germany and other countries, took advantage of Mexico's preoccupation with her disturbing internal problems to make this country a base of operations, will be recited to the visiting delegates, many of whom have had not-to-be-forgotten experiences with the desperate criminals who gamble for high stakes.

How the development of Mexico's police system, along scientific lines, and the coöperation of this system with the crime detection bureaus of other nations, has in a great measure checked the "soft pickings" of the traffickers in narcotics and vice, will be brought out at the convention.

In many respects the congress which opens tomorrow will be one of the most important events in law enforcement history of Mexico. It will mark for the first time the outlining of a unified police system for the entire republic—not merely as a crime detecting agency—but in development of uniformity in traffic regulations, in juvenile delinquency problem solution, in preventative measures, and in the numerous other fields where the police department functions as a socially constructive institution aside from its "watch-dog" duties.

Two outstanding topics of this nature will be taken up in detail during the week. One will be an exhaustive study of means for social assimilation of vagrants and beggars. The other will be a proposal for establishment of ex-prisoners' institutes, where persons who have served terms can, through learning of trades and other means, achieve a readjustment in society, difficult in many cases where the stigma of a jail sentence frustrates adaptation and leads to increased crime.

Presiding at the convention will be Gen. Guillermo M Palma, chief of the metropolitan police of Mexico City. An old soldier of the Revolution, General Palma has built up a strictly disciplined police personnel, in which every man is as a soldier. But he has stressed, and with considerable effect that they are "soldiers of peace," charged with maintaining order in a courteous, civilized fashion, and that their activities are not directed at individuals, but at certain individual acts which interfere with society.

On Aug. 8, 1932, the Mexico City identification bureau became associated with the United States Department of Justice in an arrangement for interchange of records. Mexico was the second nation to join this international plan for crime suppression, France having been the first.

Boston Art Notes

Architectural Club

A group display at the Boston Architectural Club brings together artists of merit and interest here in Boston. It consists of about a dozen and a half canvases by painters of liberal tendency.

Again there are to be seen works by the British painters and teachers, Mr. Rodney Burn and Mr. Robin Guthrie. Not yet, after seeing a number of their works, can we quite establish them in style or inclination. They probably have some particular native qualities. Mr. Burn is notable here for his utter passivity and freedom from sensational elements. There is an aloofness in the mood of his landscapes, a freedom from any stirring characteristics.

Beside the British, the Bostonians seem to take to painting with gusto, freedom and firmness. We would not make the same conclusion if they were seen as neighbors to the French. Messrs. Charles Hovey Pepper, Harley Perkins and John Sharman and Miss Margaret Sargent are seen working with accent and stylishness. They go to France for inspiration, and sometimes superficially, sometimes penetratingly, they assimilate the new, though foreign, idioms.

Arts and Crafts

At the Society for Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street, there is a display of batik wall hangings and pottery made by George F. Frederick. The textiles are pictorial renderings on silk and velvet, made with emphasis upon design and decorative characteristics. The pottery is of a delicate, fine variety, exhibiting the excellent accomplishment of this craft in this land. Mr. Frederick was a craftsman of the first order. It is interesting to find his work divided evenly between two quite diverse crafts.

At the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street, there has been assembled an exhibition of arts and crafts from the Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses. Objects made by children and adults are shown. The visitor will be gratified by the excellent standard of handicraft, by the ingenuity, patience and skill displayed. The nationalities of the performers are indicated upon the cards, and the ages are given as well. D. A.

Music

"The Dream of Gerontius"

The Handel and Haydn Society, conducted by Mr. Thompson Stone, departed fruitfully from tradition last night at Symphony Hall with a superb performance of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," given under the auspices of the League of Catholic Women. The splendidly eloquent singing of the soloists—Mme. Margaret Matzenauer, contralto, Mr. Paul Althouse, tenor, and Mr. Harry Newcombe, bass—contributed predominantly to the excellence of this presentation of an important and beautiful work far too seldom heard in America, but the chorus also sang with admirable accuracy and conviction, while the People's Symphony Orchestra did justice to the opulent and brilliantly resourceful score.

Though it may be said to be uneven in quality and not completely consistent in style, "The Dream of Gerontius" still stands head and shoulders above the vast ruck of nineteenth and twentieth century oratorios by reason of its compelling sincerity, the intensity of its religious emotion, the vividness and resource with which its drama is suggested without blatant theatricality and its utter avoidance of the banal commonplaces of oratorio manufacture. Its originality, for the year 1900, which first heard it performed, is patent. The mood and even one of the themes of "Parsifal" appear in the prelude. There is a trace of Wagner in the freedom and fervor of the long monologues and in an occasional poignant cadence. But beyond this there is no obvious debt to other men's works. Even the ancient antiphonal liturgical style, drawn upon in the first part of the work, seems less to have been borrowed for the occasion than to have been sympathetically absorbed and made the composer's own. A composer whose best work has undeniable force and flavor, Elgar suffers today from being mercilessly hounded by his indiscretions and from being neither new enough nor old enough to be performed as often as he deserves.

Last night's audience was moved by his "Gerontius," and accorded hearty applause to its interpreters.

S. S.

Texans Elect West to House

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 24 (AP)—Mr. Milton H. West, Democrat, has been elected to the Congressional seat vacated in the fifteenth Texas district when Representative John N. Garner became Vice-President. Returns from a special election held in the district last Saturday gave the Brownsville attorney an overwhelming victory over his Republican opponent, Mr. Carlos G. Watson, also of Brownsville.

Better Homes Week Is Launched Here

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NATIONAL GIRL SCOUTS' LITTLE HOUSE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mrs. Roosevelt An Honor Guest At Girl Scouts' 15-Cent Lunch

Opening of Better Homes Week Celebrated at the Little House in Washington With a Demonstration of Inexpensive Hospitality

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—A 15-cents-a-plate luncheon was cooked and served to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt by Girl Scouts at their national Little House here today to celebrate the opening of Better Homes Week.

Mrs. Roosevelt took her house guest, Miss Ishbel MacDonald, with her to inspect the House but the latter was unable to stay to the luncheon because of a previous engagement with the Women's National Press Club.

The Little House, modeled after the homestead which inspired John Howard Payne to write "Home, Sweet Home," exhibited a number of ways in which home dwellers this year can offset reduced budgets.

Besides demonstrating that the low-cost luncheon can provide a very pleasant kind of inexpensive hospitality, the Girl Scouts showed Mrs. Roosevelt their vegetable garden, in which were sprouting vegetables and herbs, a home-made-playground, a home library for recreation, lent for the occasion by the public library, and a display of canned fruit and vegetables from their model kitchen.

The 15-cent luncheon was attractively served on a long table, decorated with rose tulips. Planned by the United States Bureau of Home Economics, the menu included tomato cocktail with home-made whole-wheat wafers; broiled beef on rounds of toasted bread; creamed cabbage, and sponge cake with fresh strawberry sauce.

The three Girl Scout cooks, who wore crisp organdie aprons over their uniforms, were Barbara Bryant, Helen Cruickshank and Helen Miller. The waitresses were Louise Magee, Florence Yeager and Sally Steele.

Mrs. Roosevelt was received by Mrs. G. L. Bowman, hostess of the Little House. Others at the table included Mrs. Henry Wallace, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture; Mrs. Nicholas Brady; chairman of the board, Girl Scouts, Inc.; Mr. Walter Head, president of the Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. William Brown Meloney, originator of the Better Homes movement; Mr. James S. Taylor, chief of building and housing, ureau of Standards, and Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics.

Mrs. Roosevelt is the fourth mistress of the White House to visit the Little House. The House was dedicated by President and Mrs. Harding. President and Mrs. Coolidge were served a Vermont turkey dinner there by the Girl Scouts in 1926 and President and Mrs. Hoover opened Better Homes Week in 1931 by partaking of a 24-cent luncheon there.

Drinking Drivers Blamed For Highway Fatalities

Drunken, hit-and-run automobile operators are blamed for most of 16 fatalities on Massachusetts highways last week, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, reported today. Accidents do not "just happen," he said, as illustrated by the drunken pedestrian who last week staggered into the pathway of a motorcar.

Mr. Morgan said this year's fatality list thus far is nearly 10 per cent higher than it was last year at this date and with 8 per cent fewer cars on the road. There were 57 operators convicted of driving after drinking last week, all of them potential causes of accidents, the Registrar said. Sixty driving licenses were revoked for drinking.

Church Observes Centenary

CONCORD, N. H., April 24 (AP)—The centenary of the West Congregational Church in West Concord was celebrated at services yesterday and today. The present structure of granite was erected in 1869.

State Must Slash Expenses to Save Cities, It Is Shown

Undue Tax Burden Found to Threaten Municipal Bankruptcies

Drastic state economies to avert municipal bankruptcies in Massachusetts is urged by Mr. Harvey S. Chase, statistician of the National Economy League.

The proposed state tax of $16,750,000, compared with $4,250,000 last year, would, according to him, place a prohibitive burden on cities and towns that have had their income cut in half and their expenses increased by unemployment.

The figure for the state tax is the result, he continued, of the action of the Legislature, which defeated the proposal of the Ways and Means Committee for diverting $10,000,000 from the highway fund to the municipalities as was done last year with $5,500,000.

Despite savings effected by the estimates of the Governor and the Ways and Means Committee, still further cuts in personnel, salaries, purchases or construction must be achieved, he indicated, to bring the 1933 budget within the orbit of the taxpayers' powers.

Reviewing the growth of state costs from 1923 to 1932 and their nose dive in 1933, he said:

"The grand total of expenditures each year runs from $45,438,000 in 1923 to $77,972,000 in 1932, an increase of 71.6 per cent. This total in 1932 includes large amounts ($5,500,000) taken from the highway fund (gasoline tax) and turned over to the cities and towns to relieve them of part of their burdens from the state tax on municipalities, which amounted to $9,750,000 in 1932.

"These $5,500,000 offset that much of the state tax, leaving $4,250,000 as the net state tax last year. This year the Ways and Means budget proposed a distribution of $10,000,000 to cities and towns out of the gasoline taxes."

Pointing out that there is in excess of $10,000,000 included in the 1932 budget that is not marked down in the 1933 estimates, he said:

"Adding these amounts to the totals of the budget's figures—Governor's ($54,224,000 plus $2,125,000 for loans maturing in 1933) $56,349,000, while Ways and Means bulget total is $54,645,000—gives grand totals for the Governor's budget comparable with 1932, amounting to $73,118,639 and for the Ways and Means budget $71,414,639. The difference is $1,704,000, which represents the additional reduction of estimated expenditure by the Ways and Means budget under the Governor's budget for 1933."

Since the action of the Legislature in forbidding the diversion of $10,000,000 to the cities and towns, Gov. Joseph B. Ely has advanced a plan to relieve municipalities and real estate. His proposal to obtain $30,000,000 in State revenue from five new sources includes a general sales tax and would set up a State finance board to grant loans to cities and towns on tax titles to the extent of $8,000,000. His suggestion that $8,000,000 be transferred from the highway fund to the general fund is also viewed as a prospect for municipal relief.

To Serve Prohibition In Anti-Repeal Fight

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. JESSE W. NICHOLSON

Women Drys Elect Washington Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTERTOWN, Md., April 22—Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson of Chevy Chase, Md., and Washington, D. C., has been elected president of the newly founded National Woman's Association for Political Action, a group of nationally prominent women allied against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Mrs. Nicholson was recently re-elected president of the National Woman's Law Enforcement League, which has branches in each State and which is fighting to retain the amendment in the Constitution.

Mortgage Moratorium Extended in West Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A moratorium on the principal of all mortgages was extended for a year by the British Columbia legislature in session here. That is to say, no property may be seized by a mortgagee for failure to make agreed payment on the principal sum involved.

But the legislature refused, after a spirited argument, to apply the moratorium to interest. Thus property may be seized for failure to meet interest payments or taxes. But the assembly was assured by the Government that few mortgages were being foreclosed at this time for any reason.

Miss MacDonald Has Feeling About Gold She Can't Express

Premier's Daughter Visits With Mrs. Roosevelt and Declares No One Should Take Shaw Seriously, as It Pleases Him

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 22—While the heads of the United States and British nations were discussing international finance, their hostesses, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Miss Ishbel MacDonald, talked over education and social work, subjects in which they have a mutual interest.

Asked by newspaper women when, in a bright blue jumper, Miss MacDonald received them in one of the White House living rooms, whether she understands the gold standard, the British Prime Minister's daughter admitted laughingly, "I have a feeling about it but I can't express it."

Asked about the problem of dismissing married women in industry to relieve unemployment, Miss MacDonald pointed out that married women are not allowed to hold paid positions with the London local government except as charwomen. It is an established custom for professional women to resign when they are married, she declared, adding she thought it was because "British men like having their wives at home." In her opinion, she said, married women should be free to work if they wished.

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, called at the White House today to greet Miss MacDonald, whom she had met four years ago, and invited her to visit her at her office on Tuesday. Miss MacDonald recalled that the first woman in the British Cabinet, Miss Margaret Bondfield, had also been Secretary of Labor.

Reverberations of George Bernard Shaw's visit were heard when newspaper women asked Miss MacDonald what she thought of him. "You mustn't take Bernard Shaw seriously," she declared. "It pleases him when you do. He just leg-pulls all the time."

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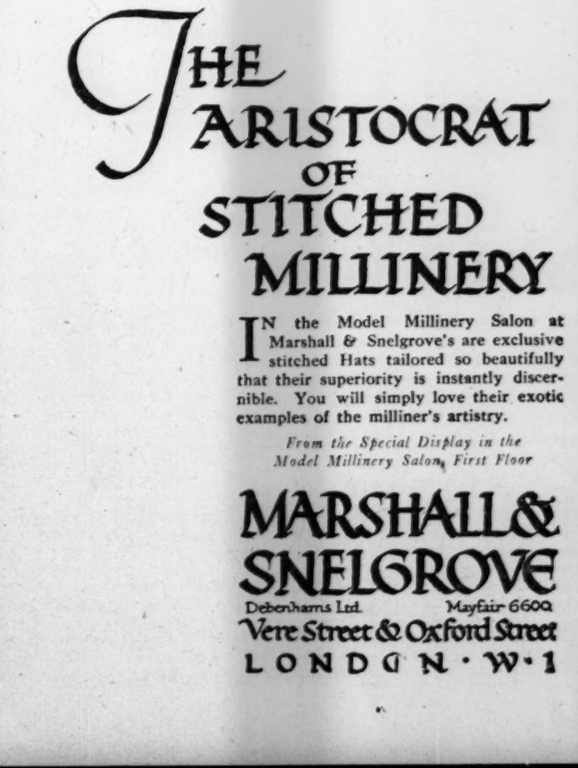

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The Children's Page

Eleanor and the Garden Contest

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part III

BRUCE and Benjy and Nina stood looking at each other with puzzled faces. "What in the world is she talking about?" asked Bruce in amazement. "How could she help us win a garden prize?"

"She doesn't know a tenth as much about gardening as we do," added Benjy.

"Let's go and see," said Nina sensibly.

As the three entered the Wilson hall, they heard voices upstairs. First Eleanor's, talking very fast, her words fairly tumbling over themselves in her eagerness; then Mrs. Wilson's, asking a question, or making a suggestion; then Eleanor's again.

"What do you suppose they're talking about?" asked Nina, as they stood for a moment in the hall, uncertain whether or not to break in on the conference.

"I heard them say 'doll house,'" said Benjy wonderingly.

"I thought it was something about the gardens that sent her off in such a rush," added Bruce.

"I know how sorry she has been because she spoiled your window boxes when she went to look at her doll house. She's been wishing she could do something to make up for that. Perhaps that's why she mentioned her doll house," said Nina sagely.

Eleanor's Plan

But just then Mrs. Wilson's door opened, and she came down the stairs, Eleanor hopping eagerly along beside her. "Well, young gardeners," said Mrs. Wilson, smiling, "would you like to have your grade win the prize for the Junior Gardeners here, and represent Elmwood at the county garden fair?"

"Our grade?" cried Bruce. "Why, we aren't working that way, mother. We're working by ourselves!"

"There's nothing in the rules of the contest to prevent groups from working together," said their mother quietly. "Entries can be made by individuals or groups, and points are reckoned accordingly. It's often done."

"Would we work in one big garden?" asked Benjy doubtfully. "I don't believe that would go very well. Donald would want to tell us all just what to do."

"I—you know I've been raising little tiny pots of ivy," said Nina wistfully. "I thought they might win at least a little prize."

"Oh, little pots of ivy!" Eleanor exchanged delighted glances with her aunt. "They will be just the thing. And, Bruce," her voice was suddenly very businesslike. "Could you raise grass, do you think, in flat window boxes?"

"Grass!" said Bruce scornfully, "Who ever won a prize with an exhibit like that?"

"Well, could you?" Eleanor refused to be discouraged by the lack of enthusiasm.

"Oh, yes, I suppose so, if I wanted to."

"Go ahead, Eleanor, and tell them the whole plan," said Mrs. Wilson, sitting down on the stairs, as eager to listen as anyone, and Eleanor began, a little hesitantly at first, but gaining courage as the interest of her audience grew. Nina was delighted with the plan from the first, and when Eleanor mentioned making small window boxes for small special gardens, Benjy's carpentering instincts were awakened and he began to add eager questions.

"Why couldn't you and Nina and Benjy and I and Kathy and Ted do this by ourselves?" asked Bruce, growing interested in spite of himself in the discussion.

"Well, it's going to take plenty of work," said Eleanor slowly, "and wouldn't it be fun to work together? Susan Hunmacka has a window box full of geranium slips and she thinks they'll be about ready to bloom by the time of the contest."

"How did you find that out?" asked Benjy in surprise.

"Oh, we were talking at recess this morning. I like Susan. She's so wide-awake. I know when we mention this to her, she'll think of ways to improve it."

"So will Donald!" prophesied Bruce, beginning to look stubborn again.

"Yes," said Eleanor innocently, "that's why I think we'll do a much better job if the room works together on it. We can vote on questions, you know, and decide that way, so things will be fair to everyone."

Working Together

"Well," said Bruce slowly, "I'm willing if the others are. How did you ever happen to think of this, Eleanor?"

"Oh, I just remembered an exhibit I saw in a florist's shop at home. But we can improve on that, I know we can."

"Suppose you go and talk it over with Miss Bennett," suggested Mrs. Wilson.

The fifth grade was a busy place for the next few weeks, for, to Miss Bennett's delight, the grade enthusiastically adopted the plan. Some of the work could be done in the homes of the gardeners, but discussions must be held and decisions made at school. "Sewing and sowing is our motto," said Bruce gayly, writing his motto on the board, as the girls of the fifth grade stayed after school to work on some mysterious sewing.

All of the fifth grade boys were working together in the workshop in the Wilson basement, and Bruce had been somewhat surprised and very much pleased to find that when he had been willing to listen to some of Donald's very good suggestions, Donald in his turn had been quite ready to listen to Bruce. Benjy, as the best carpenter in the group, had been voted in charge, but Frank Hunmacka had surprised everyone by making a tiny, beautifully carved bird house as a special decoration for the exhibit.

A Visit to the Exhibit

When school was over next day, the fifth grade marched, in a body, to see what the judges thought of their work. "Do you think that we have won a prize, Nina?" whispered Eleanor.

"I don't like even to look," said Nina anxiously.

But Bruce and Donald were not so hesitant. They marched straight to the corner where their exhibit had been placed, and then turned in alarm. "It isn't here? What's happened to it?" said Bruce.

"Right here!" explained one of the judges. And to the surprise of the children, they were told that their exhibit had been moved to the center of the large room. "No wonder you didn't see it," said the judge smiling—"so many people crowded around it that we decided to move it to a more accessible spot."

No wonder people flocked to see that pleasant sight. For in a trim cottage garden stood a gay little house—the very doll house that had made so much trouble for Eleanor.

It stood in the midst of a real grass lawn, raised in sections in flat window boxes; a fine hedge of blossoming geraniums surrounded the little plot, and small round garden beds stood in the front lawn. There was a kitchen garden, too—small rows of feathery-topped carrots, doll-sized lettuces, and real radishes and beets grew in the artfully placed boxes made by the boys. Frank's tiny birdhouse stood jauntily on a little pole. Doll clothes fresh from the laundry fluttered on a little line. Everything was a jolly color scheme of red, white, and green. The doll-house curtains were made of gay red bandanna handkerchiefs, and Nina's ivy pots were, Eleanor considered, the perfect finishing touch.

"Congratulations, Junior Gardeners. You've won the blue ribbon, you see—first place in the whole exhibit. And I shall be very much surprised if you don't win the playground apparatus in the fair at the county seat," said one of the judges.

* * *

The exhibit did go to the county seat, and it did win the playground apparatus for Elmwood. The members of the fifth grade were allowed to be the first to test it at a playground picnic.

"Seems funny!" said Bruce reflectively, as he showed Eleanor some new tricks on the trapeze.

"What seems funny?" asked his cousin.

"Why," said Bruce, "that a doll house won all this for us."

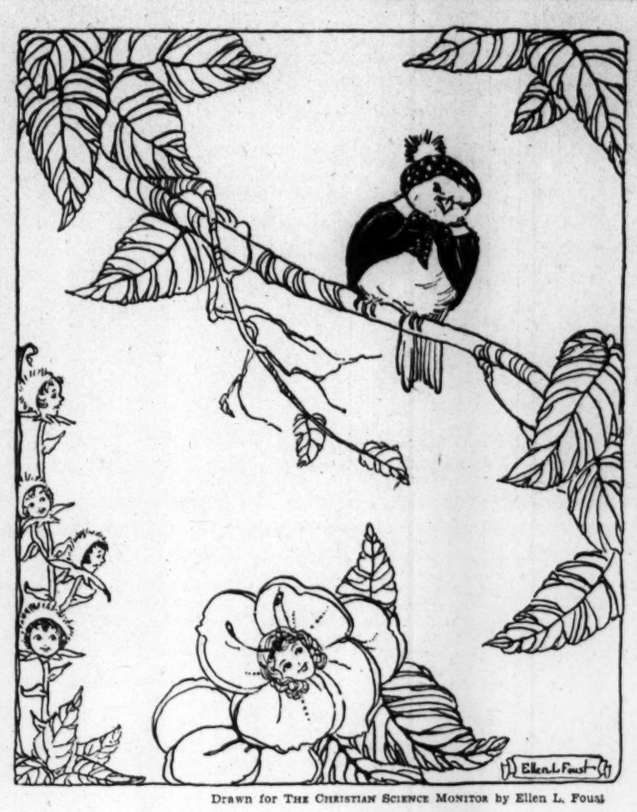
"A doll house!" echoed Eleanor. "Why, Bruce, it wasn't the doll house that won it!"

"What did, then?" demanded Bruce.

"Why, all of us working together, of course. Oh, Bruce, there's Susan calling us. It's time for lunch."

"Hurry up, then," laughed Bruce. "Here's where I'm ready and willing to do my share. Didn't you say we'd learned to work together?"

(The End.)



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Ellen L. Foust

Cheer-up, Cheer-up

There's a bonnie birdie
Out upon the limb,
And all the garden flowers
Smile because of him.

"Ch-e-e-r, ch-e-e-r, cheery.
Cheer-up, cheer-up."
Flower heads look up.
"D-e-a-r, d-e-a-r, deary!"

When the sun is shining,
On a branch he swings.
Even if it's raining,
All the day he sings,

"Ch-e-e-r, ch-e-e-r, cheery,
Listen to me sing.
Don't you know it's Spring,
D-e-a-r, d-e-a-r, deary?"

E. L. F.

A Peacock Butterfly

A True Story

IN A warm but little-used room in a house on one of the highest parts of the Chiltern Hills of England, lives a Peacock butterfly.

It was discovered fluttering in the brilliant sunshine in the large casement window, while frost and snow sparkled and glistened outside. Probably it had been asleep since the previous autumn, resting in the folds of the heavy curtains which had not been drawn, and the warm sun, streaming through the closed window, had awakened it.

A little honey diluted with tepid water was dropped from a skewer close to the butterfly, and behold a slender tongue, over an inch long, was uncoiled—like the uncoiling of a fine watch-spring—and placed right in the center of the drop. With scarcely any perceptible movement the size of the drop slowly decreased; then the tongue was neatly coiled up again, the lovely wings were folded, and the butterfly went to sleep.

Every night since then it has been carefully removed to a plant that stands on a table in a warm corner of the room. On sunny mornings it flies back to the window and is fed with a drop of honey and water, this being the nearest possible approach to its natural food—nectar. On dull mornings it remains, apparently asleep, on the plant.

How long will it stay as a guest in the house? Doubtless as soon as the weather is warm and the flowers are blooming, it will take its leave. Meanwhile it seems quite happy in the sunny room, sipping its honey, and resting on its comfortable couch!

The Mail Bag

Winchendon, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written you. I enjoy the letters of the Children's Page and I should like to correspond with girls of my age (10) in England, Switzerland, and Holland.

I have seven pets—a dog named Buddy, four goldfish and two canaries, Baldy and Cheerio. I have been going to camp in the summer ever since I was 5½ years old.

Polly Jane P.

Middleport, Ohio

Dear Snubs:

I am a little Spitz dog. My name is Teddy or Ted for short. I have long white hair, my tail is long and white, and everybody calls it a plume.

Snubs, I am like you in one way—I don't like to take a bath either. After I have a bath and am all nice and clean, I like to go out and roll in the mud. I have now learned how to sit up. My mistress feeds me dog bones, and when she says, "Does Ted want a puppy dog bone?" I sit up and beg.

At my house I have a certain chair in which I like to sit. It is beside a window so that I can see everything that is going on. I wish that you would come and sit with me sometime, Snubs.

When my mistress goes to bed I like to play "Big Lion" and run up to the top of the stairs and bark and bark. Then she says, "Oh, he's a big lion and won't let me pass," which makes me bark all the more. Then I run at her heels through the hall and bark.

Well, good-by, Snubs. Best wishes to your boss, your friends, and yourself.

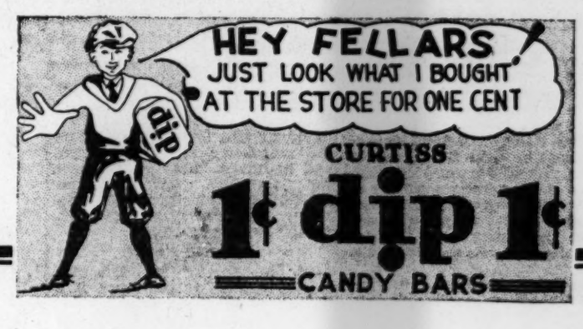
Teddy.

Girls

Shirley Anne F. (7), Gary, Ind.
Jewell W. (8), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from Holland.
Carol A. (8), Evanston, Ill.
Joan W. (10), East Braintree, Mass.
Melissa M. (11), Los Angeles, Calif.—Especially from England and New York. Interested in music and art.

Boys

Bruce W. B. (7), Plainfield, N. J.—Especially from Brazil.
Wendell T. (9), Yarmouth, Maine.



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The Window Box

IT IS astonishing what odd things and incidents will serve to kindle the fire of neighborliness. I have just recently—that is to say, about twenty years ago—experienced a happy example. Being at that time new to the ways of the world, and content with the activity of youthful daydreams, I had not caught the trick of making myself comfortable in material things. I never entered a bank, for I had neither passbook nor cheque book. I earned my small wage and was paid in coin. The scarcity of that coin necessitated a Spartan régime. But though I lived in an attic, alone and friendless in the world's most populous city, I had no inkling that anything was missing. For I was rich with a concise treasury of books. A distant relative—distant both by place and genealogy—had lent me five pounds to buy a tumble-down bi-chord grand piano, whose slack strings and wooden frame had sufficient silver-haired sweetness to respond to the gentle music of old masters of the clavichord; Vivaldi, Scarlatti, Bach, and other periwigs.

I paid back the capital week by week, at the expense of my suppers, for I found that one bloater was as good as two; and that boiled rice and treacle was sufficient nourishment for a young man's body so long as his heart fed upon honeydew and milk of paradise. As for the difficulty of buying manuscript paper for my own immortal compositions, that was easily solved. I begged occasionally a few sheets of plain foolscap from my employer, a crusty but benevolent solicitor. These I ruled so neatly that the fastidious Chopin himself would not have disdained to use them.

So, with my music, and my books, and my dreams of conquering Troy, I spent my solitary youth; more than content, though often hungry because the price of a dinner had been squandered at a bookstall. My habits were simple and regular. Each week day I came home from my office, buying my food on the way. Shut in my room, I cooked my fish or meat on a gas ring, ate it while I read, and then settled down for an evening at my music; first an hour at the piano, and then the sacred labor until bedtime, building the symphonies and concertos that were to lay the foundations of success. Perhaps they did—but it was not the sort of success that I anticipated or for which I worked.

This life went on with sufficient regularity for some years. I did not look to right or left. But no spring can run forever without being fed, if only imperceptibly by the dew. Occasionally my flow of confidence subsided. Those were unhappy moments. I almost forget how I filled them. Vague memories recur of walks in the streets; of standing at the shop windows staring without seeing at the display of objects beyond the dreams of poverty; of feeling the isolation of a lonely man in the crowd. I was a Robinson Crusoe of the metropolis. None spoke to me; none saw me. The pavements might have been stretches of desert sand waiting for the imprint of the foot of friendship. But none came; and I would return to my room half comforted, yet half conscious of some gracious force eluding me. Still unable to resume work, I would stand at my window staring down at the street below, or at the bedraggled windows of the apartments opposite.

* * *

On one such occasion I was almost startled at seeing a change in the grimy scene. The window facing my own was bare. Its familiar piece of dirty red baize had vanished, and the panes shone like a patch of clean sky. As I speculated somewhat listlessly on the change, I saw the window open. Two women in the room were struggling with some heavy object. The touch of melodrama now fully awakened my mind; and, hiding behind my curtain, I watched the play. At last the object was raised to sill-level, and I saw that it was a long trough. After much effort—involving the breaking loose of strands of dark hair over the charming head of the younger woman—the trough was hoisted out and adjusted on the sill. I then saw a white arm raised to the rebellious curls, while the older woman dabbed about in the trough with a tablespoon.

I now was so interested that even the pretense of good manners was discarded. I stood full in my window and stared at the younger woman—whose curls had again broken bounds—while she laid a bundle of green stuff on the trough. "Don't break the roots," I heard the other say sharply. The girl looked up, and in so doing saw me looking at her. Perhaps a sudden embarrassment startled her. Whatever the cause, the result was disastrous. Her elbow caught the little bundle of plants and sent it hurtling to the pavement below. With a little cry of dismay she leaned out, her bosom pressed against the trough. I saw it tilt. Overcoming my shame, I flung open the window and shouted: "Mind the box! Mind the box! It will fall!" She clutched it in time, blushed deeply and disappeared from the window.

I blamed myself for the accident. Something must be done quickly to make amends. Without further thought I ran down the stairs and out into the street, intent on the rescue of the plants. As I stooped to pick them up, another front door opened, and the girl ran out. Her cheeks were still flushed, and her gray-blue eyes suffused with the moisture of shyness. As I handed the plants to her, I stammered an apology. She accepted it without comment, looking at me kindly and with a curious interest: "Only one is broken," she whispered. "Mother will be glad!" "What are they?" I asked. "Sweet-smelling mignonette," she said, smiling either at my ignorance or my anxiety. Then she thanked me, and, turning, went indoors. I stared up and down the shining street. The great city had changed. Wherever I looked, I saw the footprint, and knew that I was no longer alone in the desert. Nor was my premonition false, for these two women became good friends to me. In fact, I married one of them.

RICHARD CHURCH.

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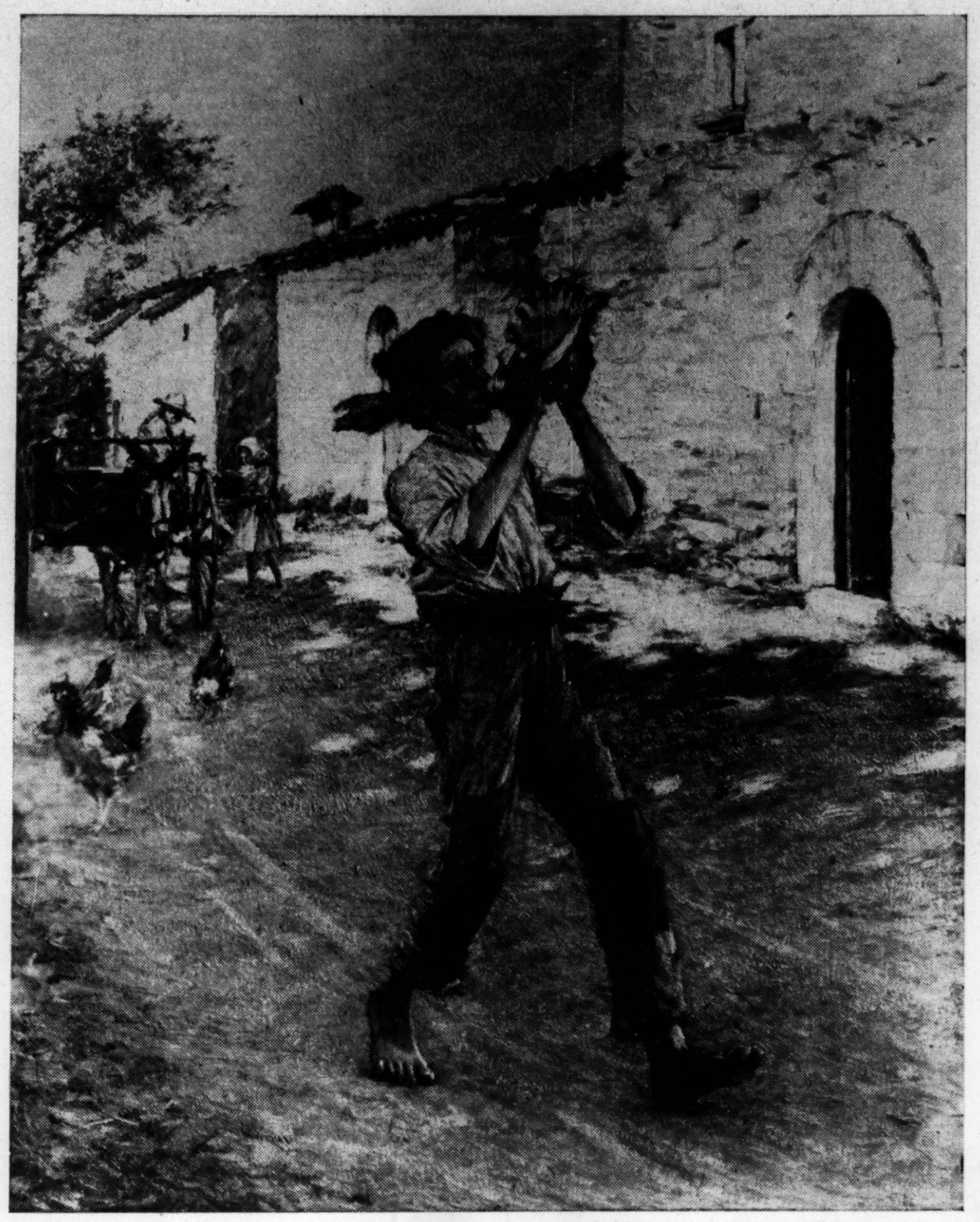

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Crying Fish in Spain: From a Painting by H. H. La Thangue, R. A.

THE brilliant sun is pouring down upon the little Spanish village, turning the cracked walls of the buildings a deeper shade of yellow, painting the tiles on the roofs a warmer red, and bathing the roadway in dusty blue shadows.

Through the keen, pure air comes the shell-music of the fish caller, who, striding before the ass-cart, proclaims the arrival of his wares. Barefooted, the Spanish peasant swings his way over roads often paved with sharp cutting stones; the best walker in the world, and the most agile runner. His clothes are little better than patched rags, yet his eyes sparkle like black diamonds.

The ass, standing patiently in the shafts, is philosophical and deliberate; he has had to make a zigzag course between broken rocks rising to steep heights, only to drop again with precipitous speed to the level of the streams, spanned by ancient mortarless stone bridges. He sees himself an indispensable member of the family; he boasts direct descent from Sancho Panza's famous gray ass.

The music of the shell mingles with the hollow note of the great bell in the church tower, the tongue of which is pulled to and fro by a rope in order to make it clang against the massive metal sides; and also with a strange whining sound, loud enough to be heard half a league away, which emanates from the *caroso*, an antediluvian wagon drawn by an ox, the ungreased wheels of which are solid, turning in one piece with the axle. The peasant has no use for wagons that do not squeak; the sound is pleasant to him, it is music which costs nothing, and music to a Spaniard is a necessity. A load of soldiers traveling at the rate of ten miles an hour in a *galley*—an unsprung cart with a mat of twisted grass ropes doing duty as a plank floor—obliged, despite the stifling heat, to stand up all the way, clinging to the sides in order not to be rattled overboard, will laugh and sing to the accompaniment of a guitar; while the streets of the towns are seldom free from the hollow thrum of musical instruments, and the patter and clack of castanets.

Simple and good-tempered, the Spanish peasant goes his way, taking his own time about it. The sun is his, the beautiful lines of hills with the light falling full upon them, and their summits glittering and sparkling against the sky, are part of his inheritance; he plays the sea music of the shell into the air, a care-free figure, moving joyously down the quiet, slumbering street.

Mr. H. H. La Thangue's painting, which vibrates with the atmosphere of Spain, was hung in the Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy, Burlington House, London.

The Nomad Life

The social basis of the nomad's life is their tent or Yurt. The Yurt is round in shape, like a beehive or a Buddhist *stupa*, from twenty to twenty-five feet in diameter and perhaps ten to twelve feet high. Unlike most other tents, it is fixed without poles, ropes or pegs and once up stands firm as a rock, nor can all the winter gales that blow across the waste upset it. It is built in a very short time, men and women working together as soon as the parts are unpacked from the kneeling camels. A frame of wooden trellis is fitted up in sections bound together with thongs of hide and over this is fixed the roof of willow-rods. Over all are then hung thick felts, white when new, but growing black with time and wear, proof against the chilling winds and freezing showers of snow and rain that make the winter on the steppe. Inside the Yurt has its trellis covered with rush mats and there is a roof flap which may be opened according to the varying wind. The door is made by a heavy frame of wood and is closed by a movable piece of felt-covered trellis, so that when it is shut the tent is inviolable to the winter cold.

Their furniture is simple and the housewives are little bothered by its care. There are perhaps two carven beds of wood, of that shape so reminiscent of the Homeric couch which I have described, painted in barbaric patterns of blue and red, strewn with white felts. . . . At the back of the tent stand boxes in like way carved and painted, where are stored the heirlooms of the family, their little hoard of treasure and the *baibicha's* private store of precious things. She carries the keys traditionally at her girdle, or, more curiously at the end of one of her long plaits of black hair, while on the other plait hang ornaments of silver to balance them.

In front of this wall of boxes are the carpets where recline the wayfaring guests, but when there is no guest they are prudently stored away that their colours may remain bright and unfaded. The floor is generally covered with felt or with old worn carpets, still of some beauty but woven very long ago in Bokhara or Samarkand. Only the middle space is bare earth, and here is the cooking fire between two iron staples from which will hang the common pot. Once the tent is up and the furniture arranged it will be the first duty of the younger women to light this fire, while the *baibicha* prepares the meat for the evening meal. A few sticks of thorn or saxaul are spread and the flame is started, but wood is too scarce on the steppe to permit of the fuel being simply this sweet-smelling wood, so it is kept alight by *argol*, as they call the dried dung, which has a vile, pungent odour.

For clothes, the men wear a shirt of white linen, baggy trousers of linen or coarse brown camel-cloth tied with a cord round the middle, no socks, but long boots of soft leather, heel-less so that they thrust easily into their overshoes, which are religiously taken off on entering the Yurt. Over all they wear a kind of long-sleeved dressing-gown, a *khalat*, padded and made of stuff which varies with the riches of the wearer. A man of good family will wear a belt of beautiful beaten silver, very old and often of great value.

The women are clothed in much the same way, the very poor, like their menfolk, in shirt and trousers, with the difference that they wear a short, sleeveless *sarafan* of velvet in place of a *khalat*. In genenral, their costume is a long white linen shift with wide open sleeves and a sarafan of velvet or camelcloth. On their wrists they wear heavy silver ornaments, and strings of coins often hang from their plaited hair.

—From "People of the Steppes," by RALPH FOX. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Prelude in Green

The year turns gladly back to green, beyond
The arras of the winter is displayed
That lighter green, reflected in the pond,
That softer green, a tenuous brocade
Trailing the gentle hill slopes. Once again,
There is a stir of freshets and of rills
And one may follow many an open glen
And come abrupt upon the daffodils.

The heart turns back to springtime as the bird.
See, where the willow breaks to silver, one
May see a robin flashing in the sun.
The golden spears are trembling, if I stirred
The moss apart beside the rivulet—
My hands would snare again the violet.

HAROLD VINAL.

Duck in the Rain

You face the rain as one might greet
An old friend gladly fêted;
You teeter on your orange feet
In pleasure unabated;
The quick drops on your oily back
Call forth your loud, approving quack;
The wet's appreciated.

Though one suspects the rain was meant
For April blossoms, tender;
Though wells and meadows may have been
The concern of the Sender,
No flower nor farmer, sage nor swain,
However he delight in rain,
Such gratitude will render.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES.

Keeping the Third Commandment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the Ten Commandments which has been utilized as a test of mankind's moral and spiritual status reads, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain; for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain." To use the name of Deity lightly or irreverently, to swear by it or mention it profanely, is an offense against those religious sentiments held sacred by Christian people; and those who indulge it can hardly expect to enjoy the high esteem of Christians. For centuries this has been the popular interpretation of the third commandment; but upon investigation may it not prove too narrow?

True, Christ Jesus taught his followers to be so truthful that their "Yea, yea," or "Nay, nay," would stand irrevocably as affirmations or denials. In the same measure, however, in which the master Christian disapproved of vain speech did he disbelieve in vain prayer. He used the name of God in a more effectual manner than anyone else had ever done. When he prayed, his petitions were heard of his Father. And his understanding of God extended both the effectiveness of prayer and the scope of the third commandment.

Healing and regeneration were the direct results of his prayers, and never did he seek the divine aid in vain. At the tomb of Lazarus he honored his heavenly Father when in words of sweet confidence, uttered for the benefit of those around him whom he sought to imbue with the same trust, he gratefully acknowledged that God had never failed him. And though to human sense the occasion appeared to be an especially difficult one, the result was an even greater victory, for Lazarus was restored to his friends from the tomb.

From this example we may learn that in the consciousness of the true Christian prayer and confidence are inseparably connected, and that the name of God, divine Love, should never be appealed to doubtingly. The prophet Isaiah confidently prefaced his inspired declarations of God's will with such statements as the following: "Thus saith the Lord;" "I am the Lord; and there is none else. . . . I said not unto the seed of Jacob, Seek ye me in vain."

On this ever-readiness of God, the divine Principle and Ruler of the universe, to answer prayer, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, based her serene trust in the certainty of divine help when she was appealed to for healing. She honored the divine creator and Law-giver by trusting Him to govern His creation aright. Victorious results were her reward, and she sought to imbue her followers with the same confidence.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy states succinctly and with conviction (p. 228): "There is no power apart from God, Omnipotence has all-power, and to acknowledge any other power is to dishonor God." And on page 483 of the same volume we read, "Christian Science does honor God as no other theory honors Him, and it does this in the way of His appointing, by doing many wonderful works through the divine name and nature." Christianly scientific prayer leaves no room for any sense of futility. Its keynote is a victorious confidence echoing Christ Jesus' declaration: "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always." And the many proven results of Christian Science treatment are in accord with the words of the Apostle James, "The prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up." Effectual faith is based on spiritual understanding, which any earnest seeker of the truth may gain by diligently studying the Bible and the works of Mrs. Eddy.

In this manner the student learns to trust God implicitly, and to turn to Him knowing His availability. Since the fruits of any work determine its correctness, the result of the fervent prayers of understanding uttered by an ever increasing number of Christian Scientists is well stated in the words of Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 342): "Christian Science awakens the sinner, reclaims the infidel, and raises from the couch of pain the helpless invalid. It speaks to the dumb the words of Truth, and they answer with rejoicing. It causes the deaf to hear, the lame to walk, and the blind to see." Thus may the command, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," be regarded as a comforting promise.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish.]

So Sweet a Sight

Unto what thing shall I compare
So sweet a sight, so strange, so rare,
Or fruit, or flower, or lady fair?
Around her, in a girdling band,
White companies of clouds are spread,
As in the North snow mountains stand,
Encompassing a silver land
Upon a blue lake islanded;
Or moving now before her face,
As babes that in the twilight play
About their mother's feet, nor less
As goats around their shepherdess
In most delightful pastures stray. . . .

—W. J. COURTHOPE, in "The County Town and Other Poems." (London: Oxford University Press.)

דאָס אָפּדיטונג פון דעם דריטען געבאָט

(אויסגעצויגן פֿאר דעם „קריסטען סייענס מאָניטאָר")

אויבן פון די עשרת הדברות, וואָס מען האָט בעזונט אלס א מוסטער פון דער מענטשהייט מאַראַלישען און גייסטיגען צושטאַנד, לעזט זיך, „דו זאָלסט נים אָנרופען דעם נאָמען פון דעם האר דיין גאָט אומזיסט; ווייל גאָט וועט נים מוחל זיין דעם וואָס וועט אָנרופען זיין נאָמען אומזיסט." דער וואָס דערמאָנט דעם נאָמען פון גאָט אָהן כבוד, און שווערע מאלש בא דיזען נאָמען, זינדיגט עטוואָס ווי יענע רעלוי-יעזע געפֿוהלען, וואָס קריסטליכע מענשען האלטען הויליג, און דער וואָס פֿירט זיך אזוי, וועט זיך נים דערדיגען קיין גרויסע זאַך דעספֿוועגען כּדי צוזיצן פֿרייהייט. פֿאר הויך דערהער יאָרהונדערט לאַנג, איז אזא פּאָפּולארער ערקלערונג, געגעבען געווארען פון דעם דירעקטאָר: „אזוי זאָגט יהוה," „איך בין דער האר, און עס נים פֿאראן נאָך אימיצער ..... איך האָב אויך נים געזאָגט צו דעם זאָמען פון יעקב, איהר זאָלט מיך זוכען."

מערי בייקער עדדי, די עטדעקערין און גרינדערין פון קריסטשען סייענס, איז געווען, אזוי בעזיצונג אז נאָם, דאָס וועט ליכע פרינציפּ, און רעגירער פון דער גאנצער וועלט, איז אימער געווייזט און וויליג צו עטשטערקן אלע אמתיע תפֿלות, אז זי האָט נאָר קיין מורא נים געהאט צו פֿאר-לאָזען זיך אויף די געמליכע הילפֿע בשעת זי האָט אפּגעלירט צו נאָם, אז ער זאָל איהר נעזונט מאכען. זי האָט נאָם עהרע אפּגענע-בען פֿון דערפֿאָרס וואָס זי איז זיכער געווען אז דער געמליכער בעשעפֿער און נעזונ-טער וועט רעגירען די וועלט וואָס ער האָט בעשאפֿען, אויף א פּאָזיטיווען וועג. אויך קען מען זיך אויסלערנען, אז מען מאָר קיין מאל נים אפּלירט צו דעם נאָמען פון גאָט, די געמ-ליכע ליבע, מיט א האַרץ פול מיט צופֿרידענ-הייט. דער נבוא ישעה האָט מיט גרויס אמונה אויסגעלויטעט זייער בעזיטסמערטע ערקלע-רונג פון נאָמען וועלכע איז אויסגעדריקט אין דער תּורה, „איך בין דער האר דיין גאָט, דער קריסטליכער מענטש, וועלכער האָט אויפֿגענומען דעם נאָמען פון גאָט, פֿלעגט אויסצוגיין אין דער פֿרישער לופֿט פון נאָם בעזונדערס אין דער פֿרי, אין דער האָפֿענונג אז גאָט וועט אים באַגעגענען מיט זיין ליכט אין זיין נאָמען. אין דער פֿרי פֿלעגט ער אויך אָנרופֿען דעם נאָמען פון גאָט אין זיין תּפֿלה. ער האָט אויך פֿאָרגעלייענט אין דער ווערקזאַמקייט פון דער תּורה, וואָס דערקלערט אז גאָט איז אַ „ליכט פֿון אויבן" וואָס „איז נים קיין פֿינצטערניס אין אים."

צוליב זיינע תפֿלות זיינען קראַנקע גע-זונט געווארען, אין זיינדער זיינען וועלכע גלויבן אז זיי האָבען נים גענוג גלויבן אין גאָט, אָבער וועלכע האָבען אויך נים פֿאַרלוירען זייער אמונה אין גאָט, האָבען אויך נים אפּגעלירט צו גאָט, אָבער זיי האָבען נים גענוג פֿאַרשטאַנען דעם נאָמען פון גאָט, אָהן כבוד, און שוועריקייטען, אין זיי האָבען נים גענוג פֿאַרשטאַנען דעם נאָמען פון גאָט, זינדיגט עטוואָס ווי יענע רעלוי-יעזע געפֿוהלען, וואָס קריסטליכע מענשען האלטען הויליג, און דער וואָס פֿירט זיך אזוי, וועט זיך נים דערדיגען קיין גרויסע זאַך דעספֿוועגען כּדי זוכען פֿרייהייט. פֿאר הויך דערהער יאָרהונדערט לאַנג, איז אזא פּאָפּולארער ערקלערונג, געגעבען געווארען פון דעם דירעקטאָר: „אזוי זאָגט יהוה," „איך בין דער האר, און עס נים פֿאראן נאָך אימיצער ..... איך האָב אויך נים געזאָגט צו דעם זאָמען פון יעקב, איהר זאָלט מיך זוכען."

(The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Mark Twain and the American Scene

More widely and deeper than any one else who ever wrote books, he shared the life of America. Printer, pilot, soldier, silver miner, goldwasher, the child of two emigrations, a pilgrim in another, a sharer in the flush-times, a shaper of the gilded age—he, more completely than any other writer, took part in the American experience. . . . There is more of America in Mark Twain's books than in any others. "Roughing It" and "Life on the Mississippi" record their part of that experience: nothing will ever take their place. "The Gilded Age" and "Pudd'nhead Wilson" have the same authority in their own fields. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" and "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" are born of America—it is their immortality. . . . Whatever else this frontier humorist did, whatever he failed to do, this much he did. He wrote books that have in them something eternally true to the core of his nation's life. They are at the center; all other books whatsoever are farther away.—From "Mark Twain's America," by BERNARD DEVOTO. (Boston: Little Brown.)

Thoughts on a Spring Storm

Springtime tempest, springtime tempest,
How you scatter dust and snow!
Field and forest stir and quicken;
Mountain ice-drifts melt and go.

Springtime tempest, springtime tempest,
Earth grows spotless in your train;
Trunks once bare now bud in beauty;
From the furrows spring the grain. . . .

—ADOLF HEYDUK. Translated by WATSON KIRKCONNELL, in "An Anthology of Czechoslovak Poetry." Edited by CLARENCE MANNING. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Advance Strongly in An Active Market

Final Prices Show Good Net Gains—Total Sales 5,000,000

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—The trek to higher price levels went forward throughout the principal financial markets again today.

Stocks moved up 1 to 3 points in many instances to new high levels for the movement, as wheat, cotton and other important staples again moved forward. Trading in the share market continued at a swift pace. After a late morning setback, oils and rails took the lead, and prices reached new highs for the movement after midday.

Standard of New Jersey and Socony-Vacuum rose a point in a large turnover, and Standard of California, Barnsdall, Texas Corporation, and Continental gained nearly as much.

Stocks were churned about in considerable volume. Rails, at times, were barely steady.

Oils, steels and other miscellaneous industrials were in demand. Advances of 1 to 2 points were shown in United Aircraft, Allied Chemical, U. S. Steel common and preferred, Case, American Telephone and U. S. Smelting. The late tone was firm.

Turnover approximated 5,000,000 shares.

Commodity Stocks

Interest was keenest still in the commodity stocks. Oils were bid up in big blocks, on the theory, according to brokers, that chaotic conditions in the industry were on the way to solution and the price structure in the industry would soon participate in the upward movement elsewhere. Rails were brought forward rather belatedly.

While neither high-grade bonds nor the foreign exchange markets, indicated any further important depreciation of the dollar, speculative quarters were imbued with the belief that the inflation measure would be passed in Congress, and that it would be used to whatever extent might be necessary to induce a better alignment of general price levels. Some conservative quarters in Wall Street continued to point out that shares had reached an abnormally high ratio to earnings. But optimists insisted that the last half of the year would see substantial improvement in corporate profits.

Bonds Move Higher

Bonds of all classes continued to move forward today under the spur of renewed accumulation of United States Government securities and the persistent strength of secondary, or speculative, corporation groups.

Federal issues were up from low fractions to around 24-32ds of a point. Revival of interest in this list was attributed partly to the anticipation of extensive open-market operations by the Federal Reserve System. At the same time Secretary Woodin's offering of three-year 2½ per cent notes of such low denominations as to attract public participation was of interest to investment circles.

There was a special demand for low-priced railway liens, many of which advanced 1 to 3 or more points. Among these were some of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Southern.

Reports that the Western Union is now earning fixed charges instead of traveling "in the red" brought an upward flurry in some of the communications company bonds. Issues of Western Union, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph recorded gains of 2 or more points. Other utility and industrial climbers included loans of Chile Copper, American & Foreign Power and National Dairy.

Foreign obligations were slightly mixed. Some of the Germans rallied a point or more, but some of the Italians and Belgians eased.

New Upturns Take Place In Chicago Grain Market

CHICAGO, April 24 (AP)—New advances in grain values today ran into persistent profit-taking sales, and the fresh gains were at times almost wiped out.

Sentiment of wheat traders in the late dealings was much more conservative than recently as to the immediate upward trend of the market. Inflation developments, however, continued to be the dominating price factor.

A sudden outburst of renewed buying at the last was attributed largely to stock market upturns. Wheat closed 1⅛-2 cents above Saturday's finish, corn ⅝-1⅝ up, oats ¼-⅜ advanced, and provisions showing 12 to 32 cents gain.

Silver Resumes Advance In Lively Trading Today

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Silver resumed its advance in lively trading on the national metal exchange today.

Bar metal rose 1¾ cents an ounce to 37¼ cents, the best price in nearly 3 years. Futures were also strong, quotations at one time being nearly 3 cents higher, although the rise met profit-taking.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.69	69¾	.68	.69⅝	+1¾
July	.70½	.70⅞	.68⅞	.70⅛	+1½
September	.71¼	.72	.70	.71½	+1½
Corn					
May	.36¾	.37	.35⅝	.36⅞	+1
July	.39½	.39¾	.38⅛	.39½	+1
September	.40⅛	.41⅝	.40	.41¼	+1¼
Oats					
May	.24⅜	.24¾	.24	.24¾	+ ¾
July	.24⅞	.25	.24½	.25	+ ½
September	.25⅛	.25½	.24⅝	.25⅛	+ ¾
Lard					
May	5.45	5.50	5.40	5.45	+.15
July	5.60	5.62	5.55	5.60	+.15
October	5.75	5.77	5.64	5.77	+.22

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 24	Apr. 22
26	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	400	26	23	25½		
6⅞	3	..	Adams Express	1800	6¾	6½	6½	6½	
60	39	..	Adams Exp pf	20	60	54	60		
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	100	10½	10½	10½		
10⅛	5⅛	..	Addressograph	400	7	6¾	7	6¾	
11¼	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	800	11	10¾	11	10¾	
98	47½	3	Air Reduction	5200	66	62¼	63⅝	64	
18⅜	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	46400	18⅜	16½	18	18	
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	9400	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
3⅛	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10¾	5	..	Alleghany Steel	340	10¾	9½	10½	9½	
94¾	70¾	6	Allied Chem	11600	94¾	92½	94⅛	92	
121⅞	115	7	Allied Chem pf	500	117½	117	117¾		
12¼	6	..	Allis Chalmers	5400	11⅜	11	11	11	
1¾	⅜	..	Amal Leather	600	1¾	1⅝	1¾	..	
12	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	12	10¾	12	..	
30½	18½	2	Amerada	1400	30	28	29¾	27	
14⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1200	13⅜	13	13⅜	13	
15¾	8	..	Am Bank Note	2200	15¾	14⅜	15¾	15	
5¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2100	5	4⅜	5	4⅝	
22¼	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	80	18¾	17¾	18	17¼	
19½	9½	.60	Am Brawe S&P	500	19½	17¾	19		
76¼	49½	4	*Am Can	38200	76¼	73¼	74⅜	75¾	
128¾	112	7	Am Can pf	100	113	113	113		
13¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	13	12⅛	12½	11½	
30	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	28½	28	28	27¾	
41⅜	34	3f	Am Chicle	4000	40	39½	40	40	
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2200	18⅞	18	18¼	18	
1½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	100	1½	1½	1½		
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	22400	9¾	9	9	8⅞	
19	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	2100	17½	15½	17½	16	
13⅞	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	1500	13¾	12¾	13	12½	
12	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw2pf	900	10⅜	9½	10	10½	
6½	2½	..	Am Hide & L	1400	6¼	6	6¼	6	
7	3¾	..	Am Ice	1800	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6¼	
34	25	6	Am Ice pf	300	32	31½	32		
10½	4¼	..	Am International	15200	10⅜	9⅛	9¾	10	
1¾	¼	..	Am La France	100	¼	¼	¼		
15	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	700	13¾	12⅜	12⅝	12¾	
39½	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	400	37½	37½	37½	..	
2⅞	1	..	Am Mach & Met	200	2½	2½	2½		
9⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	1500	9	8⅝	8¾	8½	
30½	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	600	30½	29¾	29¾	30	
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	14800	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	6¾	
24½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	700	16¼	15	15	15¼	
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	13½	12⅜	13¼	..	
9½	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	29400	9½	9⅛	9⅜	9	
13⅜	5⅝	..	Am Rolling Mill	8400	13⅞	12½	12⅜	11⅞	
25	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	200	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞		
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	⅛	⅛	⅛		
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	14	14	14		
31¼	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	23400	30¼	28	28½	28¾	
59¾	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	59	57¼	59	55¼	
45	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	43⅞	43½	43½	..	
12	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1300	10⅞	9⅜	9¾	10	
56	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	140	49	47¾	48¼	46½	
38⅝	30	2½	Am Stores	700	38¾	38	38	37⅞	
52	31½	2	Am Sugar Ref	15600	51⅞	49½	49¾	50½	
109¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	43400	98⅜	94	96	94¾	
9	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7	7	7	7	
18⅞	10	..	Am Type F pf	100	14⅜	13¾	14¾	14	
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat Wk & E	6400	17⅞	16¼	17⅜	16½	
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	1600	14¾	13½	14¾	13	
58	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	300	46¾	46½	46¾		
8⅞	3½	..	Am Woolen	3400	8⅞	7¾	8⅜	8½	
38⅝	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1600	38⅜	36	39¼	35½	
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅝	
15¼	5	..	Anaconda Cop	69400	13	12¼	12¼	12¼	
15¼	8½	.60	Anchor Cop	1200	12	11⅜	11⅜	12	
6½	2⅜	..	Andes Copper	400	6½	6	6	6	
2	1	..	A P W Paper	200	2	2	2		
18½	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	1100	18⅛	17½	18	17⅛	
61	41	7	Armour Del pf	800	61¼	59	61¼	58¼	
3¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	26100	3¾	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	
2	¾	..	Armour Ill B	10700	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	
20	7	..	Armour Ill pf	6800	22	19	21	18⅞	
2⅞	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¼	
9⅝	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	2700	9⅝	8¾	9⅜	7¾	
35	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	34½	34¼	34¼	34½	
31¾	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	31¾	31¾	31¾		
49½	24⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	29600	49½	47⅞	48	48½	
68	50	5	Atchison pf	700	61⅜	60	61½	59¾	
27	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	4900	26½	25½	25⅝	25⅝	
17	12¾	1	AtlRefining	18800	19	17⅞	18½	17⅝	
14	9	..	Atlas Powder	800	14	12¾	14	12½	
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	61	61	61	..	
3	1⅛	..	Atlas Tack	700	3	2½	2	..	
56½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	14100	47½	43¾	47⅛	42⅝	
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	300	2¾	2⅝	2¾		
10⅛	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	94200	10⅛	9½	10	9¾	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 24	Apr. 22
			—B—						
6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	1600	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛	
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	170	14⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12	
14½	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	7100	13⅜	12⅜	12⅞	12⅜	
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1300	15⅜	14	14⅜	14⅛	
27¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	27¼	26½	27¼	26½	
4	3	..	Barnsdall A	13400	4	3¾	4	3¾	
18	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	17	16	16¼	16⅜	
55½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	1900	58	54	54¼	53⅜	
6¼	3½	..	Belding Hem	1000	6	5½	5¾	5¾	
11⅞	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	21800	12⅜	11¼	12¼	11½	
19	9	..	Best & Co	4200	20½	19⅛	20⅛	18⅝	
25	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	17600	25	23¼	23¾	23½	
51	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1700	49⅞	46¾	49⅞	46	
11¾	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	110	11½	10½	11½	11¾	
18⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2600	19¼	18⅜	19⅛	18¼	
57¼	52	5f	Bon Ami A	100	58	58	58	57¼	
29	18	1.60	Borden	14500	29	28	29	26⅞	
10½	5½	..	Borg Warner	6500	11	10	11	10⅛	
5½	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	7100	5½	4⅝	5⅜	4⅜	
10½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	200	9	9	9		
23¼	21¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	4700	32⅝	31¼	31⅞	32	
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	75¼	75	75		
45⅜	35½	6	Brooklyn Q pf	100	40	40	40		
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	700	71	69½	71	69	
39½	28½	3	Brown Shoe	600	40	38	40	37½	
5	1½	..	Brunswick Balke	400	5	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
1	½	..	Bruns Terminal	500	1	1	1	⅞	
4½	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	3½	
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	30	36¼	36¼	36¼		
6⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	5⅞	5¼	5¼	5¼	
2¼	1	..	Budd Mfg	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	100	3	3	3	4	
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	600	1½	1⅜	1½	1½	
5⅞	2½	..	Bullard	400	5½	5	5½	4½	
12⅜	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	3400	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛		
1½	½	..	Butte-Cop & Zinc	100	1½	1½	1½	1¼	
2	1½	..	Butterick	200	2⅛	1¾	2⅛		
18⅛	8½	..	Byers	8400	17⅜	16⅛	16⅞	16½	
			—C—						
18	7¾	..	Calif Packing	5000	18	17⅛	17⅛	17	
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	6500	4¾	4	4	4¼	
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	600	11	10	10½	10	
14¾	7¾	..	Canadian Pacific	25600	11⅞	11¼	11½	11¼	
23⅞	14	1	Cannon Mills	500	23⅞	23½	23¾	22½	
7½	4⅛	4	Capital Admin	600	7	7	7	..	
45	42	4	Caro Clinch & O	200	45	45	45		
55⅞	30½	..	Case Thresh	30000	55⅞	53⅜	54⅜	52⅞	
60	41	7	Case Thresh pf	245	59½	59	59¼	57	
13	5½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	4500	13	12	12⅜	12	
9¼	4½	..	Celanese Corp	400	9¼	7⅞	9	8	
29½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	22400	29½	28	28½	28⅜	
59½	38	..	Central RR of NJ	800	59½	54	58	..	
3⅜	2	..	Central RR of NJ	800	59½	54	58	..	
3⅜	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..	
24	5⅝	..	Verro de Pasco	5100	22½	20⅝	21¼	21¾	
2	1	..	Vertain-Teed	300	2	2	2		
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	900	20½	19⅛	20½	19	
21½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	6500	21	20	20½	20½	
32	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	30100	32	31¼	31⅝	31½	
3	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2½	2½	2½	2½	
8¾	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1100	6¼	6	6¼	5⅞	
2⅜	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1200	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾	
3	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2100	3	2¾	2⅞	2¾	
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N Western	21000	5½	5	5	5	
9¼	2	..	Chi & NWest pf	300	8¼	7½	7½	8	
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	3½	3¼	3½	3	
8	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	8	8	8	8	
5⅞	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	5	4½	4¾	4½	
7½	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	
8½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	6¾	6⅛	6½	5½	
9	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	180	9	8½	9	8½	
15	5¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	14½	14	14		
11	6	..	Chile Copper	150	9¾	8	8½		
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	37600	15¼	14¾	15¼	14¼	
14⅛	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	800	13	12¼	12⅝	13	
52½	54	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	50½	50½	50½	..	
6	5	..	Clark Equipment	70	2	2	2	..	
90	90	..	Clark Equipment ctf	500	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
14½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	500	14½	14¼	14½	..	
13⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	6100	13⅞	13¼	13½	13⅜	
6	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1900	6	5¾	5¾	5⅝	
8¾	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	3500	8¾	7¾	8	7½	
30	16	6½	Colo F & I pf	50	30	30	30	..	
19½	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	16¼	16¼	16¼	..	
17¾	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	21100	16¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	
77⅜	59	6	Columbia G pf A	200	65½	65	65½	65	
38½	23½	2	Columbia Carb	5300	38	36⅜	37¼	36¼	
6¼	4	..	Comm Credit	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅛	
20¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	11200	30¾	28¾	29½	29¾	
97⅞	84	6	Comm I T cv pf	500	92	89½	89½	93	
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	45600	17⅜	16⅜	16⅞	17⅜	
2⅞	1	..	Comwlth & So	25100	2	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
50	21	.60	Comwlth & S 6pf	1200	30	28½	29½	28½	
10¾	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1900	10¼	9½	10¼	9¾	
30	16	6½	Consol Film Ind	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	400	8¾	8½	8⅝	7¾	
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	26300	48¼	45¾	46½	45⅞	
99	84	5	Consol Gas pf	1200	84¼	83	84¼	84	
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	400	3¼	3	3¼	3	
8¼	5	..	Consol Oil	37500	8¼	7½	7¾	7½	
6⅛	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	2800	6⅛	5⅛	6	5¼	
⅞	¼	..	Consol Textile	1200	⅞	¾	¾		
5¼	1½	..	Container A	900	4½	4	4½	3½	
2½	¼	..	Container B	700	2	1¾	1¾	2	
6½	3	..	Cont Baking A	2100	6	5⅞	6	6	
1	½	..	Cont Baking B	1400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
44½	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	43	43	43	43¼	
56	35¼	2	Cont Can	10400	53	51¾	52¾	51	
5¼	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	5	5	5		
20½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	5400	19⅞	19	19¾	18⅞	
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	5200	2	1⅞	2	1⅝	
9¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	35400	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9¼	
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	22500	71⅜	69¼	70⅝	70½	
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	70	127½	127½	127½		
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	500	4	3⅝	3¾	3½	
29	23	2f	Cream of Wheat	2400	30	29	30	29	
4½	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	4½	4½	4½		
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	800	23½	21½	21½	22¼	
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	28½	28½	28½	28¼	
2	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2	2	2	1⅝	
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	500	16½	15⅞	16		
32	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	850	31	27½	27½	22	
2⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	400	2⅝	2	2½	2	
7¾	2½	..	Cuba Ry pf	30	7¾	7½	7½		
8¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	9800	8½	7⅝	7¾	7⅞	
48¼	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	310	48¼	47	47	48	
35¾	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	1400	35¾	34¾	35⅜	34¼	
12¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	500	11½	10¾	11⅛	10⅝	
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	1500	41½	40	40		
2½	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	9800	2⅛	2	2⅛	2	
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1500	3½	3¼	3½	3¼	
			—D—						
9	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	400	9	8⅞	9	8½	
6	1⅝	3b	Davega St	200	2½	2¼	2½		
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	700	11	10½	11	10	
60	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	12500	59	57	57½	57¾	
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	22100	25⅜	24	24½	24¾	
3	2	..	Denver R F pf	100	3	3	3	2⅞	
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	700	56	55	55	..	
22½	17½	1	Diamond Match	700	22½	21⅞	22	21	
28	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	600	27	26½	26½		
18½	12	1f	Dome Mines	21000	18½	17⅛	17⅛	18	
17½	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	10100	16½	15⅝	16⅛	15½	
14¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	2500	14¾	13⅝	14¾	14¼	
9¾	6¾	..	Dresser A	900	10	9½	10	9	
4	2½	..	Dresser B	600	4	4	4	3¾	
47⅛	32⅛	3	du Pont de Nem	38700	47½	45¾	47½	46	
108	97½	6	du Pont deb	100	99½	99½	99½		
16	9¾	..	Durham Hos pf	40	16	16	16	..	
			—E—						
5½	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	5	4¾	5	4¾	
62½	48	3	Eastman Kodak	5700	61⅞	60	61⅛	59	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 24	Apr. 22
6¾	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	2400	7½	6½	7	6¼	
1	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	300	1	1	1	⅞	
6¾	4	..	Eitingon S pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..	
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	12500	17	15	17	15	
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	600	2	1⅞	1⅞	2	
1⅞	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8¾	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	18100	7¼	6½	6¾	6½	
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	13½	12	12½	12½	
18¾	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	11	
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1300	35	32	35	30¼	
3	3	..	Emporium Cap	3000	3	3	3	..	
40½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	100	39½	39½	39½	38¾	
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝	
35	15	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	25	25	25	22	
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Bldg	700	9¼	7⅞	9¼	8	
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	1800	6¼	6	6	6½	
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	7⅜	6½	6½	7½	
5¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	
1⅜	⅛	..	Evans Products	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
			—F—						
2¾	1	..	Fairbanks pf	10	2¾	2½	2¾	2⅝	
2¾	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ctf	50	4⅜	4	4¾		
10¼	4¾	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	7¾	7¾	7¾		
54	38	6	Fed Lt &Tr pf	20	42	42	42	38½	
2½	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	500	2½	2	2	..	
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	500	2¾	2½	2½	2¼	
18½	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	1200	18½	16¼	18

Financial: News and Comment

Activity in The Steel Industry Rising Rapidly

Mills Expected This Week to Reach 27 Per Cent of Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 24 — The steel pace is probably increasing faster than most observers had expected. Last week ended with the pace at 25 per cent of capacity and it is probable that at the start of this week the rate will be 27 per cent.

This is based on steel ingot production. It is quite probable that the pace in finished steel production is even higher, inasmuch as steel makers are drawing upon reserve stocks of semifinished steel at the present time.

Though the automobile industry continues in the lead as a purchaser of steel, the rank and file of consumers also has been coming into the market on a considerably larger scale. Though recent awards of fabricated structural steel have been unusually light, new inquiry is much better. The railroads continue the poorest customers.

It is expected that steel prices will start advancing this week. Recent changes have been downward until the average price of finished steel is below the previous post-war low.

Galvanized Sheets Up

However, galvanized sheets have been marked up $2 a ton by the makers recently, and this action may be regarded as the forerunner of other important revisions upward. Raw materials have been advancing over the last month, and it is regarded as logical that finished steel will now follow suit.

One of the most interesting features of the situation is that for the first time in four years a graph representing the production of steel, on a capacity of operations percentage basis, has crossed the graph representing the production curve for a preceding year. Thus present operations of 25 per cent of capacity compare with 22 per cent a year ago. Previously during these four years the four graphs were parallel as to general character, with no crossings.

Undoubtedly the prospects of inflation and the higher prices for securities and commodities generally have stimulated purchasing, as consumers wish to get under cover before prices rise.

It is known that many automobile purchases are being made before prices are advanced, and this in turn stimulates the production of cars and increases the demand for steel. The automobile steel-producing districts are busier than others. Middle western activity is much brisker than that in the East.

Tin Can Makers Active

The tin can makers are the most active so far this year, one such plant working night and day turning out milk cans. This is creating a brisk demand for tin plate, and operations promise soon to exceed the 50 per cent gait which now features that branch of the steel industry.

The railroads have been selling some large tonnages of steel scrap back to the steel makers. An interesting deal was made between the Pennsylvania and three steel rail makers whereby 100,000 tons of steel scrap is to be exchanged for about 25,000 tons of new rails. This therefore established the raito of 4 to 1 for scrap steel as against a certain finished product.

It is expected that by going off the gold standard the American steel makers will increase their exports.

Because of the decline of the American dollar in terms of money of the other nations it is probable that imports of foreign iron and steel into the United States will become less.

Pig Iron Prices Rise

Pig iron prices have risen in all important producing centers except Buffalo and Chicago. A rise in the former district is expected momentarily.

Among all the commodities the rise of the non-ferrous metals has probably been the most spectacular during the past week. Copper is selling at 6¼ cents a pound, lead 3½ cents a pound, New York, zinc 3.75 cents a pound, East St. Louis, and tin is close to 30 cents a pound.

Silver has naturally been the most spectacular of all because of the many proposals made at Washington to restore the metal to its old time value. Speculation in silver futures on the National Metal Exchange at New York topped all previous records.

Demand for all of the non-ferrous metals, with the exception of copper, was very active. It begins to look as though the general mine shutdowns in copper will not be unanimous. The president of one of the large producers as much as told stockholders that his company would not be shut down this spring or summer.

Quebec Power Company's Revenue

Quebec Power Company reports for the first quarter of 1933 gross revenue of $968,933, compared with $1,063,428 for the like period last year. Operating expenses, taxes, exchange on interest payments in United States funds, and fixed charges, amounted to $735,891, compared with $797,695 for the like quarter last year, leaving a surplus before depreciation and income tax of $233,042, compared with $285,733 for the first three months of 1932.

Canadian Steel Output

OTTAWA, April 24—Canadian production of steel ingots and direct steel castings during March totaled 11,212 tons, compared with 12,374 tons in February and 43,572 tons in March, 1932. For the first three months of 1933 output was 64,352 tons, compared with 97,101 tons in the corresponding 1932 period. No pig iron was produced in Canada during March last.

Bon Ami's Net Profit

Bon Ami reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $231,068 after taxes and depreciation, compared with $230,797 in the first quarter of 1932.

Pennsylvania Co. Net

Net income of Pennsylvania Company, controlled by Pennsylvania R. R., for the year ended Dec. 31 was $4,388,313 after charges, compared with $5,912,725 in 1931.

U. S. Treasury Offers $500,000,000 Notes

Washington

THE Treasury is offering $500,000,000 or more three-year 2⅞ per cent Treasury notes, to run from May 2, Secretary Woodin states. Maturities to be paid off on that date are $239,000,000.

A feature of the statement is that the Secretary reserves the right "to increase the offering by an amount sufficient to allot in full all subscriptions up to $10,000." Maturing certificates also will be allotted in full, if offered in exchange for the notes.

Books will be kept open several days for receipts of subscriptions up to $10,000. The purpose was explained as giving individuals and small investors every opportunity to invest in their Government.

It is also believed the Administration hopes to reduce hoarding somewhat by this procedure. Individuals, however, not subscribing through a recognized bank or security dealer must accompany their application with 10 per cent in cash.

Dollar Is Again Lower in Foreign Exchange Trading

LONDON, April 24 (AP)—Foreign exchange conditions were quieter today, with the dollar holding around $3.84½ to the pound, a weakening from Saturday's close of $3.82½.

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—The dollar closed on the exchange market today at 22.95 francs, off 30 centimes from Saturday's close.

BERLIN, April 24 (AP)—The dollar was quoted at 3.92 marks today, a drop from 3.95 marks on Saturday.

TOKYO, April 24 (Monday) (AP)—Opening with the Yokohama specie bank's official rate 22¾ cents, the yen strengthened steadily today against the dollar.

At noon most of the banks were quoting 23⅜ cents per yen.

Week-end dispatches telling of the progress of inflation legislation in Congress were the principal factor.

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Foreign currencies took another spurt against the American dollar today.

Sterling cables, opening here at $3.88½, were up 5½ cents, while French francs rose about one-tenth of a cent to .0436 cents. Swiss francs jumped half a cent to 21.38 cents, and Dutch guilders advanced a full cent to 44½ cents. Canadian dollars at 89⅜ cents were up 1½ cents.

Fewer N. Y. Rapid Transit Passengers

NEW YORK, April 24—During the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, New York City's rapid transit lines, street cars, buses and the Hudson tubes carried 2,830,900,000 passengers, according to a report made by the Transit Commission of New York.

The total, which includes traffic on the city's independent Eighth Avenue subway, fell short of the 1931 figures by 229,800,000 riders, or a drop of 7.5 per cent. That the traffic decrease was in line with general economic conditions was shown by the further fact that the 1932 total was 361,300,000 riders fewer than for 1930, a drop of 11.3 per cent.

Fare collections at the Times Square station of the B.-M. T. and Interborough in 1932 totaled 83,042,539 as compared with 91,099,429 in 1931, a decline of 8,056,890.

Total operating revenues of all the rapid transit lines and street surface railways in 1932 amounted to $138,386,000, or $13,893,000 less than in 1931. The figures do not include $1,040,283 in revenue received on the Eighth Avenue lines between Sept. 10 and Dec. 31.

Northeastern Public Service Co. Status

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Foreclosure proceedings on behalf of holders of the Northeastern Public Service Co. general lien and collateral 5½ per cent bonds will be sought by the protective committee if sufficient bonds are deposited with it, the committee announced today.

More than 27 per cent of the total issue has been deposited so far, it was stated. Several reorganization plans involving capital readjustments have been considered by the committee, of which James T. Woodward is chairman, but it is the organization's opinion that the present is not an opportune time to attempt such capital change.

The company was a unit in the former Insull utility system, and owns 56 operating subsidiary companies in 12 states.

Brunswick-Balke Loss

CHICAGO, April 24 — Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $186,549 after depreciation, interest, etc. In the first quarter of 1932 net loss was $307,020 after depreciation, interest, etc., and after special charges, including inventory adjustments, amounting to $124,176.

Sees Rise in Business

Business volumes are now back where they were before the banking crisis, says the United Business Service of Boston. Further increases are likely during the coming weeks. The period from the summer of 1932 to the summer of 1933 will probably go down in history as the transition period between declining and increasing business.

International Reinsurance

George S. Van Schaick, state superintendent of insurance, was directed to take possession and conserve the property and assets of the International Reinsurance Corporation of Dover, Del., under an order signed yesterday by Justice Edward J. Gavegan, in special term, part 1, of the Supreme Court of New York, New York County.

New High for Texas Wool

SAN ANGELO, Texas, April 24—Hilliard & Sons, Boston, purchased 175,000 pounds of lamb wool from White Brothers of Brady, Texas, for 17½ cents a pound. The price, refused Thursday, represents a 1 cent a pound increase over previous high for the year.

Upward Trend In Commodity Prices Is Yet Unchecked

Dun's Shows 46 Items Up in Last Week—Trading Very Heavy

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—The upward trend evident in the wholesale prices of the leading commodities in the week ended April 15 has gained further momentum, carrying the advances for this week in the compilation of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. to 46. With the exception of March 18, when a total of 56 was set down, this is the highest point reached this year. In fact, the number is nearly on a par with the record high for 1932, which was set down during the strong upward movement which persisted for 10 successive weeks last Summer.

Declines last week dropped to eight, less than half the total cost of a week ago. For the comparative week in 1932, only 12 advances appeared, while the declines numbered 36. The heaviest trading of the year characterized some of the leading markets, as manufacturers sought raw materials in the belief that further rises were in prospect for most of the staples. The bulge in all the markets was assisted by a large increase in speculative interest.

The advance in wheat was spurred by crop reports that acreage in the western parts of Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma were beyond aid, even if moisture should arrive. The rise of the major cereal carried flour prices with it, as well as all of the other brains, with the exception of corn.

After a slight setback week before last, hide prices resumed an upward course, all 10 of the items being marked up from ½ cent to ¾ cent. While leather manufacturers did a better business than the week before, due to the increased shoe production, prices were unchanged.

With the continued rise in cotton quotations, prices of cotton goods were firm, with print cloths up ⅛ cent. Japan silk was well above the level of the preceding week. There has been a better tone to the wool market, with more activity in the half-blooded territory and scoured wools, which have been selling to both mills and dealers. The average of the 25 quotations, however, was unchanged.

All the non-ferrous metal markets were buoyant during the last week, gains being made in sympathy with the general advance, which all commodities have witnessed. Copper, which was fairly active, holding the attention of foreign and domestic speculators, rose to 5⅜ cents, as compared with 5¾ cents at the like time last year. Tin paralleled the previous high levels for the year, which were established during the banking holidays, the latest advance of ¼ cent bringing the current quotation to 5⅜ cents, as compared with 5¾ cents a year ago. Lead and zinc followed the course of the major metals, the former closing ¼ cent and the latter ⅛ cent higher.

The vigorous buying of rubber came somewhat as a surprise, and brought the quotation for crude up to 4⅛ cents, whereas a year ago it was selling at 3⅞ cents a pound. Buying was stimulated by news of the renewal of plans for restriction of output.

Grain Shortage Sends Up Prices, Says Broker

Adjusting the monetary system so that commodities become more valuable is simply inflation, but the base or fundamental remains unchanged: so many bushels of wheat to be disposed of, so many sacks of rice to be eaten, etc. Whether the standard of money by which their value is gauged is manipulated or changed to an apparently more favorable relation has nothing to do with their actual values, according to W. P. Shaw of Dyer, Hudson & Co., New York.

After all, what makes a true value is the relation between the amount available and the amount demanded.

Already we are hearing daily of a change in the amounts of commodities available in the world. The threat of Russian wheat has disappeared from the speculative marts, and a shortage in this nation is now an actuality. In our own country, one storm after another in the South and Southwest will surely have its effect on the amount of cotton eventually available.

Another factor is the actual financial and moral situation of the farmers. It is hardly to be expected that everyone of them possesses an intense moral courage that will encourage them to plant unprofitable crops year after year, especially since the banking system has failed them and is not at all organized to lend them the help they now need.

These factors are important, and point to a rise in commodity prices not due to an adjusted monetary value, not to a potential increased consumer demand, nor to a sudden realization that they were undervalued in the past; but due simply to the fact that we do face an actual shortage due to weather conditions, upset political conditions, and the low moral stamina of the workers themselves who will produce those things we need.

Associated Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, April 24—Associated Gas & Electric System reports net output of electricity for the week ended April 15 amounting to 45,574,806 k. w. h., a decrease of 2,799,494 k. w. h., or 5.8 per cent, under the total of 48,374,300 reported for the like period of 1932. Total gas sendout in the second week of April aggregated 334,000,700 cubic feet, a decrease of less than 1 per cent below the total of 337,152,700 cubic feet produced in the like week last year.

Hudson Motor Car Company

DETROIT, April 24 (AP)—Retail deliveries reported thus far during April by dealers indicate the biggest April volume of business since 1931, Hudson Motor Car Company today announced.

Prices Shoot Up in Week Of Record Trading Enthusiasm

Wool Tops Score 11 P. C., Hides 15 P. C. and Cotton 8 P. C. in Surge Forward of Entire Commodity List, Based on Possibility of Inflation

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—Rarely have the American markets witnessed such a week as the one just closed. On Tuesday the dollar was allowed definitely to unlink itself from the gold standard. Commodities and stocks rose sharply. Volume of transactions increased tremendously, and, before the week was out, the President, or so it is assumed, had asked Congress for powers to initiate what is called "controlled inflation."

Let us go back seven weeks for the beginning of these momentous happenings. On March 4, after an internal and external run on gold of considerable dimensions, the United States ceased to allow its currency to be interchangeable with gold. The edict fell into two parts. No more gold was to be handed over to domestic dollar holders. No more gold was to be shipped abroad. Two weeks later a licensing system took the place of the embargo on gold shipments, though the ban on internal gold redemption still remained in force.

There were those who, even in spite of the March 4 ban, stated that the United States was still on the gold standard. They received additional supporters on the advent of the licensing system.

Bankers Make Profit

Metal is shipped abroad when the foreign price of the dollar drops below its gold equivalent. Bankers can then make a profit by selling foreign currencies and covering such sales by gold consignments. In so doing they keep the currency stable within the so-called "gold points." The transactions impart the same kind of strength to the dollar as purchases of it. In ordinary circumstances gold shipments would not occur, as the United States is a creditor nation. This means that the dollar is sustained by a situation whereby there are more foreign purchases than domestic sales of dollars. But, with inflation talk raging in the United States, two forces have developed this year against the dollar. One has come from short sellers in Europe; the other from American dollar holders, who, fearing devaluation of the currency, have converted their money into foreign currencies, for safekeeping abroad. Both have conspired to produce an artificial weakness in the foreign price of the dollar—or the so-called foreign dollar.

On April 13 another spell of weakness overtook the foreign dollar for the first time since the advent of the licensing system. Would the Administration allow gold exports for the purpose of restoring parity? The question was answered in the affirmative on Friday, April 14. A shipment was authorized to Holland. Spurred by a newspaper report that bankers had been advised not to apply for licenses, however, a fresh raid got under way. This quieted down late on Saturday, April 15, on the issue of two more licenses.

Attack on Dollar

Monday found the dollar under renewed attack. On Wednesday the Administration decided to reapply the embargo. Speculation continued to disguise the true situation of the foreign dollar. Nowadays its gold worth is found by contrasting it with the franc, which is still on gold. After plunging 14 per cent below its parity with the gold franc, the dollar rallied somewhat on Friday and early Saturday, but finished the week at just short of 10 per cent off. The franc is now worth as much as 4.3 cents, instead of the old 3.9 cents, and this would give the so-called foreign dollar a rating of 91½ cents.

With the dollar disengaged from gold, commodity and security markets underwent a transformation. Old days back in 1928 and 1929 were recalled. Traders began to buy almost everything save utilities. The public quickly caught the enthusiasm, and orders poured into brokerage offices from all over the country. The fall off gold was simply a spark. Markets rocketed chiefly on the expectation that the home dollar would be cheapened as well as the foreign dollar. In other words, currency inflation was heavily discounted. This is something quite apart from the depreciation of the dollar on foreign markets.

Moody's index for spot commodity prices jumped 9.5 per cent between Wednesday and Saturday. The gains in some cases were warranted by abnormally low prices. Wool tops and hides, for instance. Hides are unique in the total visible stocks have been declining steadily ever since 1929. Compare raw cotton, the stocks of which are double those in 1929. As for wool tops, the clip this year, like the winter wheat crop, is very much subnormal. Yet neither has heretofore received the recognition marketwise that should logically have been its due. The flutter about currency inflation, however, provided the necessary fillip, hides improving by 15 per cent and wool tops by 11 per cent.

All Commodities Up

The rise, however, took in every commodity. Traders thought that practically everything would be marked up. So they marked them up in anticipation. Cotton, in spite of the large carryover, gained 8 per cent, or almost as much as wheat, which has had some specific news to support it. Perhaps the rise in cotton was actually due to the large stocks. If better prices were coming, the stocks would be that much more valuable.

Best performers were silver and silk. Silver stands to gain in a special degree by the adoption of proposed measures to add it to currency reserves. The prospect accounts for its rise from 28 to 35 cents. Silk, like silver, is subject to a world price, and, with more dollars required to buy a given amount of silk, a rise was in order. Statistically, moreover, silk is in better condition, stocks having been cut down, in spite of a marked decrease in consumption for the first quarter.

The stock market also surged forward without respect to old yardsticks of evaluation. All groups benefited. Neither rails nor utilities were popular at first. But they had their innings later in the week. Dow Jones average for 30 industrial stocks shot up from 61.59 on Monday to 72.24 at Saturday's close, a gain of 17 per cent, which is remarkable enough. At one time the jump touched 20 per cent.

Stocks of corporations with the largest inventories were favored for the first time. The theory was that with price improvement over, stocks will all be revalued at higher levels. Then there was a rush on Friday for rails and other corporations with heavy debt burdens. The theory here is that, with currency devaluation, fixed charges would become far more manageable instead of being, as now, millstones around the industrial neck.

Foreign Trade Outlook

Another market curiosity may be noted. It is far from sure that American foreign trade will benefit merely from currency depreciation. The surer prospect is that, if currency stabilization does not soon come, world trade will fall to zero. Yet stocks which represent corporations engaged in foreign trade were competed for.

Transactions in bonds were likewise unmatched in recent market annals. If the logic of the stock market turns out to be firmly grounded, high-grade bonds should have fallen off, as fixed income securities will not be so valuable in the event of a rise in commodity prices. Government bonds did give way. The explanation given here was neither the prospect of price increases nor fears as to government credit as the result of possible currency inflation. Money was being realized on some of the high grade bonds for translation into faster-moving securities. Lower grade bonds benefited from this switch. If there is no currency inflation, bonds will not necessarily be affected by the unlinking of the dollar from gold. In this connection market commentators, looking up precedents, noted that bond prices in Britain have improved 12 per cent since September 21, 1931, when the pound left gold. The analogy, however, is premature so long as currency inflation, which has not occurred in Britain, hangs over American markets.

Spring Rally Started

It must not be forgotten that a belated spring rally in business was under way when Wednesday's decision was taken. Steel output had improved to 23 per cent of capacity, or a return to the output of a year ago. It was 14 per cent a month ago. On Monday Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, added his influential voice to the growing opinion that the corner had been turned. Succeeding week-end reports lend support to this view. The business activity barometer issued by Dun & Bradstreet rose to 48.4 per cent of the 1928-1930 average. This is the fourth successive gain in the index, which stood at the record low of 44.2 on March 22.

This is generally the case in economic history. A turn in the economic tide may be present even during social and political convulsions which had their origin in the economic down-trend. These convulsions seem now to be on the eve of being expressed in policy. What will happen is disguised by the permissive character of the powers sought by the Administration. Wall Street, while alarmed at some of them, will be glad when they are given to the President, instead of being left with Congress.

A Window in Wall Street

"Buy Today"

SOME commentators describe the market rise by saying that people have been driven into the purchase of commodities by lack of confidence in the dollar. This is certainly one way of putting it. What they mean is that, with inflation in the offing, money may soon not be able to buy as much as it does today. Consequently "Buy Today. You'll never see such prices again," may become a nation-wide slogan. The act of buying on this assumption would itself create better prices without inflation.

Alternatives

Now that Mr. Roosevelt has decided to help iron out price disparities by means of the currency, what becomes of all proposals now before Congress which have the same object in view? Will they be scrapped? It stands to reason that some of them may prove superfluous. Part of the farm bill, for instance. This would boost certain prices on the farm at the expense of saddling on the country an army of bureaucrats. A currency policy could reach far more maladjusted prices than any such bill. H. B. E.

Bank Organ Asks Forces of Sound Money Get Busy

Urges Opposition to Unrestrained Inflationists—Test Yet to Come

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—"Perhaps, the pilot knows where we are going," comments the American Banker on the depreciation of the American dollar now under way in an effort to revive prosperity. "But he has slipped the gold anchor, and chances are that he has no clearer view than anyone else of the course which may be necessary to ride out the storm.

"Unless the forces of sound money step in somewhere considerably more decisively than they have been able to act since 1920, it is possible that the American dollar may not be worth 30 cents in gold three years from now.

"The real new forces for the restoration of sound money and the end of inflationism will be generated by the pains of currency depreciation.

"The intentions of the Roosevelt administration will be for the best. It will be assumed that it can control the whole thing. But a real test will come when it attempts to resume corrective readjustment and stabilization some time in the future.

"Out of current events will come a reaction toward a sound money party again in the United States. It may be a golden opportunity for the Republican party in 1936."

The American Banker comments that the currency battle is the first one which Roosevelt has lost against the left, or Bryan, wing of his party. Release of gold shipments to Europe Saturday, April 15, indicated plainly that the Administration did not plan to cut loose from the gold dollar, as it did on Wednesday.

"The delivery of gold to Europe, and denial of it to Americans, was, however, more than the Liberals could swallow, and it quickly became a question of choosing between control of Congress or control of the dollar," the American Banker states. "Roosevelt, who understands better than anyone else that the American system of government is one of compromise, chose to keep his party position and sacrifice the dollar to the inflationist sentiment, which was sweeping through Congress. Out of it he intends to salvage absolute presidential power to control the inflation, and thus avoid its worst possibilities."

The formation of a sound money bloc of men and opinions throughout the United States to uphold the President's hand against the unrestrained inflationists in Congress is urged by the banking newspaper.

Brokerage Staff Enlarged

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Brokerage house staffs were augmented today in anticipation of continued activity in the stock market. Most of the houses were handicapped last week by inadequate clerical help.

Foreign Copper Price Up

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Copper was sold in the foreign market today at an equivalent of 6¼ cents a pound, compared with Saturday's price of 6⅛ cents. Domestic metal was unchanged at 6¼ cents a pound.

Pronounced Rise In Business Seen

By the Associated Press

New York, April 24

PRONOUNCED quickening was reported in industry and commerce during the past week.

The composite picture indicated that industry was enjoying a belated spring bulge.

This was doubtless due to the cumulative force of deferred buying following the banking moratorium, to a subsequent rebirth of confidence in the country's fundamental strength, and to the inspiration of inflationary steps taken at Washington.

Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the inflationary buggy ride upon which the nation has apparently embarked, the immediate result was naturally favorable to commodity prices and general trade.

The result is that business generally has recovered practically all of the ground lost during the nation-wide bank holiday, and the setback which normally develops after the Easter holiday has not yet put in an appearance.

Federal Monetary Plans Forced By Popular Pressure

In its weekly summary of the general business situation, the Standard Statistics Company of New York says:

"The dramatic events in Washington, involving the first fundamental change in American monetary policy since the Civil War period, burst over the country with startling suddenness. The launching of an inflation program represents a response to popular pressure which was too strong to be resisted.

"To assume, without analysis, that the program will surely be successful is wholly unwarranted. The most that can be said at the moment is that a beginning has been made, and that ultimate success will depend upon a number of factors which are difficult to appraise.

"Rising tendencies of general business and commodity prices were maintained last week and the Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production as estimated for April advanced two points to 58.

"The indicated lag from the figure for the like 1932 period has been narrowed to slightly less than 6 per cent, representing a more favorable showing than at any time since 1929. Stability around these levels would result in a crossing of the trend lines for this index within the next few months.

"It must be recognized that, to the extent that business recovers, the necessity for the Government to stimulate it will be diminished. The situation is unstable, and it would be easy to become too dogmatic about it."

New Jersey Power & Light

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Net income of New Jersey Power & Light Company in 1932 was $745,419, compared with $986,295 in 1931. Total operating revenues were $4,369,461, compared with $4,864,676 for the previous year.

Possible Effect Of Inflation On Prices of Bonds

Not Necessarily Adverse Influence on All Issues Says Poor's Service

The widespread idea that inflation necessarily affects adversely the prices of bonds is not a whole truth, according to a special bulletin on "Inflation—Its Consequences" just issued by Poor's Analytical Service.

"Those interest-bearing obligations on which income is not sufficient to meet interest charges—or where the danger exists that income will soon pass below the danger point—will not bring 100 cents on the dollar.

"Thirty per cent inflation should not adversely affect a bond selling for 50—the investing public long since recognized that the bond was in danger. It is probable that most depreciated bonds would rise in dollar value in the event of inflation. Better business — and resulting profits—would place such bonds in a better position.

"The reason that the prices of certain bonds declined was because investors doubted that the security—property—behind the bonds was of sufficient value and because they doubted that the income would be sufficient to meet the interest charges—not because of any change in the rental price of money.

"Inflation usually causes property values to rise in terms of dollars; it usually causes temporary increases in profits; therefore, inflation may well cause an actual dollar increase in the prices of depreciated bonds. Resort to inflation always is a recognition of an existing condition.

"All bonds do not sell at depreciated figures. Very high grade bonds and 'Governments' probably would be affected adversely—inflation destroys the last haven of safety for investors. That is a basic reason why inflation usually results in higher commodity prices and stock prices and better business—it pulls money out of hibernation into property and commodities.

"Price appreciation in high grade bonds is limited—the going rate of interest is the limiting factor. Therefore, if a bond is selling at or near its record high, there can be no appreciation as a result of inflation (unless the prevailing level of interest rates changes). Therefore, the bondholder immediately loses — his fixed income on bonds will buy less in commodities."

International Paper & Power

International Paper & Power Company's statement for the quarter ended Dec. 31 shows consolidated net loss of $3,500,357 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, minority interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $3,001,567 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $1,253,054 in the final quarter of 1931.

Wabash Total Assets

Receivers of Wabash report total assets of $353,447,543 Dec. 31, compared with $355,607,062 Dec. 31, 1931, and profit and loss surplus $26,006,568, compared with $32,747,592. Report for 1932 shows net loss of $6,673,695 after charges, the same as in preliminary statement, compared with a net loss of $7,050,746 in 1931.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Music in Germany

By ALBERT EINSTEIN

Berlin

AT THE Berlin Staatsoper, the director, Herr Tietjen, who has always had the support of Frau Winifred Wagner in Bayreuth, has been able to carry on with comparative freedom during a difficult period. As a further contribution to the Wagner centenary we were given the youthful opera "Rienzi," with a new stage setting by Herr Julius Kapp. This gigantic work, which in Dresden used to last from late afternoon to midnight, was played in three and a half hours without detriment to its dramatic mechanism. Wagner's drastic scenic conceptions were toned down—unnecessarily at times. Yet "Rienzi" is still not a pleasing production. In musical invention Wagner was at that time merely a clever technician with a few ingenious ideas. This fact was rendered less obvious by the free and daring methods he employed. The strange phenomenon of a great composer who gained originality only with increasing years!

The revival of Strauss's "Elektra" acquired great importance not only because of the presence of the composer but also because of the magnificent voices of the two singers, Frau Rose Pauly as Electra and Frau Margarete Klose as Clytemnestra. Herr Wilhelm Furtwängler's conducting, though lacking in authority and dramatic sense, was thorough, and was permeated by a rich sense of color. At the Staatsoper, Dr. Strauss conducted a performance of his rather questionable arrangement of Mozart's "Idomeneo," with, be it said, a superb indifference, as though the work had originated partly with Mozart and partly with himself.

* * *

Activity in the concert world is at an ebb. Concerts at which new works are given—as for instance the one announced by the Berlin section of the International Society for Contemporary Music—are suspended. The Kolisch Quartet did not attempt to play Schönberg's music, but gave Brahms instead. Herr Furtwängler showed some courage in placing the half-militant, half-elegiac "Movement Symphonique" (No. 3) of Arthur Honegger on a program. Herr Klemperer and his Philharmonic Choir gave an unforgettable rendering of Beethoven's Mass in D.

The performance of Anton Bruckner's Ninth Symphony, directed by the conductor of the Rund Funk, Herr Eugen Jochum, was an outstanding event. It is well known how the helpless and devoted Bruckner endured interference with his scores by some of his interpreters, notably Löwe and Schalk. The Ninth Symphony in particular has been, though with the best intentions, so ill-used by Löwe that one can truthfully say that not a single bar remains untouched. He has modified dissonances, added phrases and changed the whole orchestration and dynamics. He has Wagnerized Bruckner. This symphony of Bruckner's was recently published from its original manuscript, from which it appears that the genuine Bruckner was far more austere, original and great than the Bruckner depicted by Löwe. From now on it will not be permissible to give Bruckner in any other way.

* * *

Names of two American guests must be mentioned, both of whom conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra: Mr. Werner Janssen of New York in a program including works by Handel, Sibelius and Respighi and one of his own symphonic poems, "New Year's Eve in New York"—an amusing piece which pleased the public as much as did his skillful conducting. As in the previous year, Mr. Fabien Sevitzky of Boston brought with him some American music. Last time it was Ernest Bloch; now we were given a Fugue for 18 violins by Mr. Arcady Dubensky, an Americanized Russian, and a Sinfonietta by Prof. Edward Burlingame Hill, of Harvard University.

The Fugue for strings is a short piece with a minor theme of old-classical flavor; it is not great art but it is carried out with taste. The color is ethereal in quality and has a strange floating, bass-less effect. Professor Hill's Sinfonietta, on the other hand, springs from romantic traditions. Glowing, visionary, with some of the rapture of a Tristan in its character and color, yet in its harmony and arabesques for wind instruments it approaches the craft of an Oriental musician. In any case it is the work of a man of taste. The "Euryanthe" Overture and Ravel's Second "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite completed the program. So far as I was able to judge, Mr. Sevitzky showed himself to be a conductor of warm feeling, and though a little straightforward, he is always conscientious.

Seeking the Impossible

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ATTAINMENT of the impossible is the modern violinist's desire, so Mr. Joseph Szigeti indicated, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just before he sailed for Europe. Not that performers today seek the impossible as regards execution; for they got hold of that long ago. Not that they aim, either, at the impossible respecting style, since that, too, has become an old prize with them. What they hunt for and hope to capture now is the impossible in the matter of tone—the last thing, perhaps, remaining uncaught and waiting to be taken in their toils.

Remark was made in the Monitor's musical columns when Mr. Szigeti first came to the United States that he seemed likely to be an improving influence, persuading listeners to give up certain notions that then prevailed as to what does, and what does not, constitute music, and encouraging them to try new speculations and to cultivate fresh convictions. To say that a man traveling about the country giving recitals and appearing with orchestras, could alter sensibly the esthetic attitude of the public, implied a good deal regarding his artistic powers. Yet, if we consider what has happened, the fancy may turn out to have been not altogether mistaken.

For truly, that which audiences applauded in violin-playing some seasons ago was quite different from that at which they clap their hands now. There used to be what we knew as the Auer manner, affected and cherished by the numerous, gifted graduates of the studio of the Russian pedagogue, Leopold Auer. To play the Auer way meant being a fiddler, and no dispute. Mr. Szigeti began right off to combat that idea, though without particular assertion or ostentation. Perhaps, to speak fairly, another artist or two joined him in the cause; but at any rate, the style of Auer today, while well enough in favor, by no means dominates. On the contrary, a violinist, instead of being liked for conforming to the line and precept of a particular school, is enjoyed for acting an independent part, and for showing himself liberated from masters and dissociated from methods.

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Concerning the impossibility which Mr. Szigeti is at present in pursuit of, the unattainable thing in tone, let's listen to him:

"You know," said he, "that a concerto for violin and orchestra used to be listened to as a display piece. It had no better use than to provide a soloist with chance and scope for exhibiting his knack of arm and finger. The orchestra, with him, counted chiefly as background. It merely played his accompaniment. But, again you know, a change has come about. A concerto is rather generally treated nowadays as a symphonic work, in which the soloist has a special rôle, though not that of star; and in which the orchestra is really the thing of preeminent consideration.

"Now, how shall a violinist fit into the scheme, so that the concerto shall be symphonic in all points? It is hardly enough that he should adapt his technique to that of his colleagues on the platform, and that he should adjust his phrasing to theirs; he must also, in all sorts of detailed ways, regulate his tone to theirs. Oh, yes, he can do it, and he must do it. He must make his violin sound like the instruments that precede him or that go along with him in a given passage. Sound like the oboe, you ask, or like the flute, the clarinet, the horn? Yes; that's what I mean, precisely. The old, detached kind of solo playing, with a tone beautiful in itself but unrelated to the general instrumental environment, has passed."

* * *

In pursuing his idea of tone, Mr. Szigeti acts the part of a modern violinist, indeed, and still not that of a radical; his purpose being to present music strictly as composed. A concerto, in his view, should not be made over into a recital piece by having its orchestral part transcribed for piano. He accordingly sets the example of choosing sonatas for piano and violin, and short pieces written in the sonata manner, for his recitals. He has nothing against old-school works; he only objects to an old-fashioned treatment of them.

He is radical nevertheless in a way that any progressive artist should be. For he likes to lay hand on something novel now and then to give his programs variety. He means to bring to the attention of American audiences next season a new composer, a Hungarian, whom he claims as his discovery. "But don't wait for me to demonstrate his abilities," said he. "You'll hear from him when you receive report of this summer's festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music at Amsterdam."

Pennsylvania Portraits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

UNDER the title of "The Portrait in Pennsylvania," the fourth exhibition devoted to the work of living artists of this State is on view at the philadelphia Museum of Art.

How far the concept of the portrait has gone since the early days of the century may be judged by contrasting the soft-textured, tasteful portrait of a lady in white by Cecilia Beaux with the blatant color fireworks of a woman's portrait by Mr. Harry Kidd. Strong contrast, also, is felt between the realism of Mr. Albert Rosenthal's portrait in pink of Mrs. R. Tait McKenzie, wife of the sculptor, and the cubism of Mr. Saul Schary's billiard player. Add to these quite different styles and viewpoints the ambitious impressionistic study of her mother by Catherine Morris Wright and Mr. Edward Biberman's "Anne in Blue" with its simple flat color treatment strong in outlines, and one has obtained a fairly accurate cross-section of what is being thought out and accomplished in the field of portraiture.

Between the manifold brush strokes and scintillation of lights in the portrait by Catherine Morris Wright and the economy of line and clear-cut lighting of the Biberman composition one may read an almost complete reversal of viewpoints. Each painter aims at such radically different objectives that evaluation of the two results on the same plane is quite impossible. That each has achieved or at least come near the realization of what he undertook would seem evident.

Perhaps the most striking of the portraits is "Ann Pratt of Malden Bridge," by Mr. George Luks. Ann Pratt is a buxom, jovial soul garbed in shades of lavender and seated against a light greenish background. On her lap are garden posies. She smacks of sunshine and the out-of-doors. At an opposite pole is the suave, sophisticated portrait of a young girl in white satin evening dress against a theatricalized interior background, by Mr. Robert Susan. Green earrings are repeated in the green of slipper toe. Here, indeed, is beauty-parlor portraiture carried to its sleekest finish. Everything is artificial, as against the complete naturalism of the Luks characterization. It is such poles as these that enliven the exhibition and lead one to feel that portraiture, though still largely the artist's meal ticket, is far from a dead issue.

Probably the majority of the sleek society portraits are commissions, and were, consequently, painted less for the artist's satisfaction than for the sitter's ego. Full-length treatments are especially favored by Messrs. Leopold Seyffert, Lazar Raditz and Fred Wagner.

Mr. William Glackens contributes "Finnish Woman," a study of a slim, red-haired woman in vivid green in an interior environment of reddish and greenish furnishings where shadows are tinged with blue and brown. Mr. George Biddle is represented by a portrait of his fellow-artist, Mr. Vincent Canade, whom he shows with palette and brush in hand against a landscape background.

There are some 30 painters represented in the exhibition, among them five outstanding women personalities—Cecilia Beaux, Alice Kent Stoddard, Henriette Wyeth, Mary Townsend Mason and Virginia Armitage McCall. D. G.

Mr. Robeson Turns East

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

MR. PAUL ROBESON, who is now in London, is contemplating a visit to Russia. It is possible that for a short time after arriving in Russia he may play and sing in English, but he has been studying Russian for about 18 months, and already has acquired considerable proficiency in the language. Even now he knows the chief parts in O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings" and "The Emperor Jones" in Russian. But Mr. Robeson's object in going east is not to take with him western culture so much as to enrich and enlarge his own experience by bringing it into contact with an alien but, he feels, fundamentally sympathetic civilization.

Recently, Mr. Robeson has been singing German Lieder, but he told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that his temperament and racial outlook somehow miss contact with this type of music. German musical art for him speaks "another language." But between Negro and Russian he thinks he detects an æsthetic affinity. The sounds of the Russian language are, in the first place, suited to his personal requirements as a bass singer. Several Russian and Negro words are identical, and he mentioned the experience of a Russian who knew nothing of the Negro tongue, and yet was able to listen to and understand a Negro conversation.

Russian music and poetry spring from the soil in the same way that Negro art does. Pushkin, who made Russian a literary language, had serf blood in his veins. This kind of origin, not at all untypical, gives to Russian literature and art a background very similar to that of the Negroes. Besides, Mr. Robeson continued, the Russians are primarily an Eastern people, on whom Peter the Great forced a foreign and western and fundamentally uncongenial civilization. This is exactly paralleled in the experience of the Negro peoples, and in both races one finds the same uneasiness and dissatisfaction consequent upon the attempt to combine by main strength two essentially incompatible attitudes toward life. It is, therefore, not surprising that this famous Negro artist should feel drawn toward Russia.

Mr. Robeson has already discovered some hitherto unsung songs by Moussorgsky, so that his eastern excursion has had a promising beginning. It is probable that later on he will return to the United States to take part in a talkie version of "The Emperor Jones." H. H.

Sixty Years of Magic

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

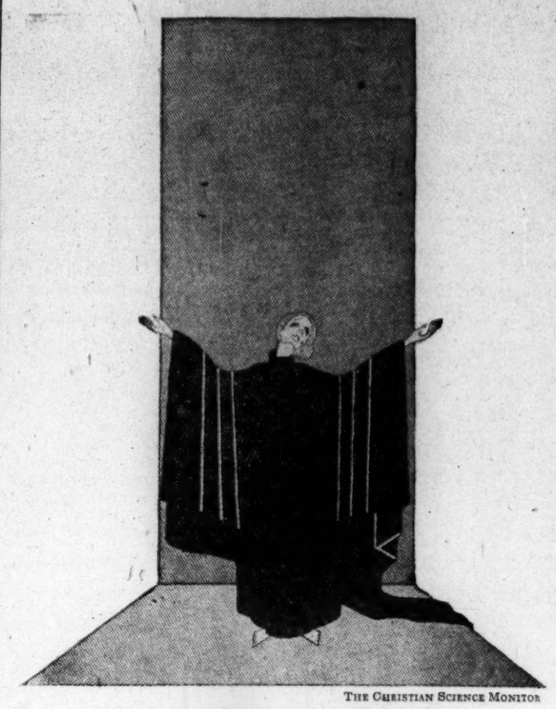
London

IN THE last week of March, Messrs. Noel and Jasper Maskelyne, with Miss Mary Maskelyne, completed 60 years of conjuring by the Maskelyne family in London. In 1873 their grandfather, J. N. Maskelyne, one of the greatest conjurers the history of "magic" has ever known, took the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly for three weeks; with the result that the family has stayed in London for 60 years, and still provides its entertainments with an air of spontaneity and as much originality as if they had begun only yesterday.

Oddly enough, this Maskelyne tradition had its origin in America, or rather, it sprang from a reaction against something from America. In 1859, says Mr. Noel Maskelyne, his grandfather saw the American Davenport brothers give their famous exhibition of the Davenport cabinet, in which they were securely strapped and locked.

Then from inside the cabinet came a series of appalling noises and rappings, which the Davenports asserted were made by "spirits." Maskelyne realized that the whole thing was a trick. He made a similar cabinet of his own, and traveled up and down the country exposing the claims of the Davenports. This trick is one of the chief features of the diamond jubilee program at the Maskelyne Theater in St. George's Hall.

The performance consists of a series of tricks which the Maskelynes consider to be the most popular in their repertoire. Perhaps the most remarkable is that in which Mr. Noel Maskelyne appears to suspend his sister in the air without support. Another striking trick is one in which Miss Maskelyne is apparently transferred from one barrel to another through a hole two inches in diameter. Altogether the Maskelyne jubilee performance is one of the most entertaining programs we have ever seen, and suggests that conjuring still has a bright future.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edouard Du Buron; From a Painting by Ameghetti.

A Philosopher of Dance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A DANCER who considers throwing open his studio on afternoons when it is not in other use to a group of boys from the street, stranger tatterdemalions who have never known the refining influence of beauty, letting them live in an atmosphere of loveliness for a few hours without restraint, observe and perhaps receive instruction in the dance as a part of life, and not a separate æsthetic—is certainly a dancer with a difference.

Whether because, in spite of unfortunate youthful experiences, he struggled into the world of art and found it wonderful, Mr. Edouard du Buron, who lives and works in Boston, is an idealist, a humanitarian, a poet, and a philosopher. To him art is one, a discovery continually discoverable, a precious boon to be shared with as many persons as possible. On Thursday evenings his studio is open to the public for informal gatherings and talks by invited speakers on every branch of art, from literature to stained glass—painting, sculpture, music and the dance naturally included. He not only has the dancer's innate feeling for the graphic arts, but writes as well—essays on the dance and poems of truly sensitive utterance.

His studio has the spaciousness, uncluttered with meaningless trivia, necessary to the meditative mind, and he has surrounded himself with objects of beauty, extremely individual and often wrought with his own hands. The metal girdle that clasps his rest frock of deep magenta red or medieval blue is a sample of his handicraft. He can prepare a dinner, too, with effortless celerity and serve it with charm—on a refectory table lit with candles in tall towers of candlesticks that were incense burners in India 200 years ago. His reading is on the heights, since a lack of formal education has left him hungry for learning.

* * *

Out of this unique background of varied interests and intensely individual living, he gathers the momentum which puts force and distinction into his chief métier, the dance.

To Mr. du Buron, dancing is not an intoxicant, an entertainment or an indoor sport. It is the presentation of a philosophical idea, an expression of the drama of human living, an impression (not a copy) of the Oriental dance, with which his feeling of kinship is strong, or a personal interpretation of what a musical composition has revealed to him—whatever its form, an intensification of experience, recorded in the plastique of dance. He believes that the dance, like all the arts, is fundamentally religious, whether it be of ritual or temple, of earth or of joy—a human groping toward divinity; that there is a composite trinity in the mental make-up of every artist—feminine intuition and emotion, masculine clarity of thought, strength and reasoning power, and the child quality that is the root of all genius in the arts.

However abstruse it may appear to be, if the dancer's conception is clear in his own mind, he will be able to convey it to his audience. The spectator will sense what he cannot analyze, as one responds to a flower without being able to give a botanical dissection of it. The true dance comes from the mind, is delineated by the movements of the body, the message transmitted through contour and color, and perceived by the responsive but not necessarily trained mind.

As to music's relation to the dance, one should feel the music, rhythm, melody, counterpoint and cadence in the dancing figure, not consciously hear it in the accompaniment. Music, whether interpreted or accompanying, should remain in the background. Hence too much use of percussion is obtrusive. The body is the instrument played upon by the dancer, the fluid medium of poetic or philosophic expression. There is no limitation to what the body can do, intelligently directed by thought. Those who say that music must or must not be interpreted are limiting the potential functions of the dancing body.

Mr. du Buron has been dancing about four years. He made his Boston début at the Fine Arts Theater last spring, having previously studied with the Braggiottis in Boston and Miss Ruth St. Denis in New York, and later experimenting with his own theories and adding to them, in Central America.

His repertory runs to the ritualistic, the exotic, the austere—always with universal implications. In his "Dance of Siva," he seeks to give an impression of the Hindu god, not an embodiment like Shan-Kar's. His "Ecclesiastical Impression of a Hebrew Ritual" is further revelatory of the Impressionistic approach. In "Kwannon, Japanese God of Mercy," his symbolic posturing is almost static, yet so thoughtfully devised are the gestures that it is never for a moment lifeless. He conceives the costume as intrinsic, and immediately he has visualized his dance composition as a whole, designs and makes the costume appropriate to the idea, himself. He works out his own choreography through study, meditation and inspiration. An impersonal dancer, in that it is not himself but the idea, that he would bring to realization.

Still under 30, this unusual young man projects many plans into the future. He would like to do "Elijah" with a male chorus (he finds the female treble shrill) in pantomimic dance form, himself the dance-narrator animating the chorus by his movement, they in turn to animate him with their voices, the sympathetic vibrations bringing out the nuances of tone and color quality in both. Then he thinks he has something new to remark kinesthetically on Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

* * *

Meanwhile he is working with a few pupils in order to form an eventual dance group of his own. The group is a necessary adjunct, he thinks, though for the individual, a place in one may be circumscribing. It is always circumscribing to be labeled by a teacher. It suppresses the individuality to work in group. The artist must climb alone. For all that, the group is, in some cases, essential to the ideology. In his own case, with his method of revolving on the axis in a series of sculptural poses rather than extending a spatial design across the stage, he stands as a creative solo dancer, with ideas distinctly his own. His meditative posturing is articulated with delicacy, grace and strength, and above all sincerity—technique in the leash of mentality.

MARGARET LLOYD

New York Water Color Club

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNTIL May 5 the forty-fourth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club continues at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Society, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. In addition to a cross-section of water color painting today there is considerable showing of black-and-whites and a scattering of small figures, arranged through the National Sculpture Society.

Mr. Roy Brown brings that individuality of vision to "In the Park" that results in something more than an essentialization of a landscape theme. He sets off the forward plane of grass areas that are yellow in the afternoon sunshine against the background plane of the blue mass of a long row of buildings.

Mr. Frank W. Benson's "Bald Eagles" projects two great, firmly muscled birds against rugged cloud forms, and models his figures in light and transparent shadows. Bare tree limbs complete the stern general effect. Mrs. Gladys Brannigan takes a high-angled view of four men at a boat railing looking upon the blue silhouette of a shark in the green waters, with his attendant pilot fish.

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"Gardner Glen," by Leif Neandross, provides extensions and arrangements of landscape motives, to the end that representation all but disappears and a color composition that is interesting for its own sake results. Like green smoke is the April foliage of the trees in "Public Gardens," by Mr. A. Lassell Ripley, a happy translation of young spring growth. In "Black Feet Indian," by Mr. Winold Reiss, there is exemplification of the pictorial grace of line when it is used as a fundamental of characterization, and is frankly accented for its inherent decorative possibilities.

Mr. George Pearse Ennis in "Rough Weather" proves how little detail is needed when the artist is able to set down the big characterizing masses in a boat that is forging through combers. In "Blue Quarry" Mr. Paul Gill works in an emotional color key all his own, setting amber-toned shanties off against an intensely blue hill, and accenting the whole with the ragged form of a tall green tree. Miss Nina Granada has in "Mushrooms" magnified pale fungus to reveal the decorative charm of the structure, and introduces a blazing autumn leaf for color contrast.

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Mr. Otto C. Wigand in "Town in Winter" embroiders a snow scene with the color notes of vari-hued houses. "Roses," a still-life by Mrs. Nellie Littlehale Murphy, puts the blossoms in a delicate white and crystal setting. In "Buffalo Dance," by Mr. Loran F. Wilford, there is a concert of cloud and shadow rhythms to emphasize the movements in an Indian ritual. Lines in a swirl of forward action give stir to the group of horses in "Racing," by Miss Sybilla Mittel Weber. "Magpies," by Mr. T. R. Olenchak, proves how much can be done with a few definite characterizing lines, when they have been intently observed; and Mr. G. B. Mitchell summons a full portrait in "Chinese Beggar" by giving care to the shapes of the component shadows. E. C. S.

The League of Composers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Revival of Schönberg's "Pierrot Lunaire" by the League of Composers at the Town Hall on the evening of April 16, Mme. Mina Hager singing, men of the Philadelphia Orchestra playing and Mr. Leopold Stokowski conducting, took the modern movement, as far as New York is concerned, right back to where it started 12 years ago. For "Pierrot" was one of the works given soon after the advance guard got into action here in 1921, under the banner of the International Composers' Guild and under the generalship of Mr. Edgar Varèse. Undoubtedly it remains, too, the most important thing that either the guild produced in the course of its comparatively short existence, or that the league, originally a secession from the guild, has yet brought forward in its 10 seasons of usefulness.

To speak candidly, though, the flag of our modern cause, a borrowed one to begin with, has become not a little faded from the weather of so many winters. "Pierrot" was a 10-year-old piece when first presented by the guild, and is a 20-year-old piece now. Much income from educational funds has been spent on the training of composers since 1912, when Schönberg wrote "Pierrot," especially on the training of American composers; but little seems to have been done to surpass it in point of either structure or sound. Or, if we want to consider another class of things, let's admit the case of Stravinsky into the discussion. Stravinsky wrote "The Rite of Spring" in 1913. Little, surely, has been done that goes beyond that, in respect to form, color or what you will. For a time, something novel almost transpired from the rhythms and sonorities of Mr. Varèse. His "Intégrales" for small ensemble and his "Amériques" for orchestra certainly made our ears ring. But we may have to wait over until the next decade to find out about him.

More especially on "Pierrot," is not its instrumental part, after all, a mere abstraction of the Wagnerian orchestra? Is not the declamation of the soprano the voice of a disembodied Isolde? Whatever we say about it, we can listen to the music today without the slightest discomfort or bewilderment. Remarkable how perfectly classic such a matter comes to be, when the performance is of a high order.

A sound film, by the way, shared the program with "Pierrot." It was M. Dmitri Shostakovitch's "Alone," a study of Siberian-Mongolian village life. That, again, was an old-fashioned novelty, at any rate for a musical talkie, having been made, according to good Russian authority, a couple of years ago. W. P. T.

Arrested Time and Timelessness

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

TIME stands still in some of Rembrandt's pictures; others have a sense of timelessness. This may be one way to account for his differing ways of painting eyes in portraits. This peculiar quality is noticeable in the loan exhibition of his paintings being held at the Knoedler Galleries through this month for the benefit of the adopt-a-family committee of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Fund. Appropriate that Rembrandt, who came to know every bitterness of poverty at the last, should be an avenue of helping, nearly three centuries later, to supply others like himself with means to meet their simplest needs.

In the self-portrait of 1650, from the collection of Lord Islington, there are piercing intimations of Rembrandt's genius for making inner impulses visible. This is autobiography visualized coming to climax in the eyes, which receive mystical presentation. They glow in and out of the half-light without coming to a focus of definitive expression. Within the large margin they provide for the onlooker's interpretation there is surely place for conjectures that fit in with the artist's known experience.

Disillusion is in those eyes, and a mournful sort of humor that looks out upon a world that rejects the best that is in him. His "Night Watch" was refused because some of the faces of military dignitaries in the background were not brought out as clearly as those in the front row. They could not see that he had set their heads like jewels in that unifying lambency of palpitant golden shadow. Perhaps because we know that Rembrandt was soon to be declared a bankrupt, and so begin a decade of toiling production of best sellers during which he succeeded in paying off his creditors, we can see no sense of defeat in those eyes.

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In this picture of himself, as in the heads of all the other portraits on exhibition, is to be seen Rembrandt's discernment of the subtle changes in light as it falls upon cheeks, chin, nose and forehead. These changes occur imperceptibly as they define the modulation of shadow, yet vary they do, as we may see for ourselves by comparing two points a quarter-inch apart, selected anywhere at random. No question but that the artist thought ever in terms of volumes, and that he expressed form in terms of transitional values of tone. He must have thought of color in terms of colored light. There is in illumination of space a glow that never existed outside his imagination.

Burning thoughts he must have had about the bruised being who served as model for his "St. Luke," yet only a feeling of sympathy emanates from this revelation of a tortured experience. Dramatically the emotion is heightened by the subject's summoning of a passing smile, which gives the picture a curious quality of time envelopment, with the fixed sadness of the eyes contrasting with the temporary brightness of the expression. In the subject's hat appears one of Rembrandt's glorious occasional passages of warm color, a band of rich fabric of a golden crimson hue, which is carried in grayer tonalities down into the coat. This painting, done in 1661, probably takes on some of its tragic quality from Rembrandt's own brooding. He added too much of himself to his portraits of others, and so commissions had become few. The one quality that makes thise paintings all but priceless today—their embodiment of the artist's way of looking at people through his own searching moods—was emphatically not wanted by his contemporaries.

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A sense of arrested time, with no accompanying equivocal elements, would seem discernible in the portrait called "An Oriental," painted 28 years earlier than the "St. Luke." Here the eyes are clearly, sharply drawn, and are animated by a simple air of appreciative listening. It is as if this were the most familiar aspect of a sitter who enjoyed chatting with the painter as he worked. The iridescent colors in the rich stuffs of the turban show how easily Rembrandt could depict charming surfaces when he chose. In those surfaces he progressively was to lose interest with the passing years in his growing absorption in the discernment of the unseen things that are real.

This change had partly taken place in "Portrait of a Man Reading," 1645, with the painter admiring things of use rather than things of ornament. Thus the loving modeling of the wrinkles in the sleeve of a jacket that had seen long service, and the full realization of a book that lies in the hand like a caress. This painting is suffused with a shimmer of yellow light so intense that it reflects from the under side of the reader's broad hat brim. This painting is anonymously lent. Other pictures include "Young Man With a Short Sword," lent by Sir George Lindsay Holford; "The Pilgrim," lent by Mr. Jules Bache; "Portrait of a Man With Ruff," from the collection of the Earl of Scarsdale. "St. Luke" is lent by Mr. Charles M. Schwab.

Motion Pictures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"Working Man," a new Warner Brothers picture at Radio City Music Hall, presents Mr. George Arliss again as a millionaire. This time he is a shoe manufacturer who seeks to learn about a rival firm's methods at first hand, discovers that it is owned by the children of the woman he had once hoped to marry, and ends by turning those children from wastrels into useful citizens and merging the two firms. Mr. Arliss gives a performance at once vigorous and humorous. Also on this bill is a new Silly Symphony in color, "Noah's Ark," one of Mr. Walt Disney's best cartoon films.

Monogram has made a film version of "Oliver Twist" that conveys some of the qualities of Dickens's story, particularly its picture of the wretched treatment of boys in an orphanage. This element has more than a little meaning today, what with the many homeless youngsters who are wandering the United States, formulating the shiftiest sort of schemes to find food, clothing and shelter. Little Dickie Moore is an appealing Oliver and Mr. Irving Pichel does all possible, it would seem, with Fagin.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

RADIO CITY
MUSIC HALL DOORS OPEN 10 A. M.
GEORGE ARLISS in "Working Man"
and a magnificent spectacle on the stage
NEW ROXY DOORS OPEN 10 A. M.
3rd Big Popular Price Week at Radio City
Noel Coward's "CAVALCADE"
HORACE HEIDT and Varieties on the stage
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Pittsburgh Off To Good Start

Pirates Coasting Along at Head of National League Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	7	1	.875
New York	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	4	3	.571
Boston	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	3	5	.375
St. Louis	3	5	.375
Cincinnati	2	4	.333

Results April 22

Boston 7, New York 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Cincinnati 5 (10 innings).
Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 2.
St. Louis 2, Chicago 0.

Results April 23

Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 0.
Pittsburgh 6, St. Louis 2.
New York 3, Philadelphia 1.
Cincinnati 4, Chicago 3.

Excellent pitching and hard, timely batting have kept the Pittsburgh Pirates out in front of the National League race. At the conclusion of yesterday's doubleheader, which the Buccaneers won from the Cardinals, the Pittsburgh club had seven victories and only one defeat, a record considerably better than that of the New York Giants, who are in second place.

The Pirates look right now like a championship machine. Freddy Lindstrom, former New York Giant, has fitted into the Pirate lineup perfectly and with the Waner brothers forms what is easily the best outfield in the majors. Early season records do not mean much, of course, but judging by the present outlook, the Pirates are at the top to stay, for a while at least.

After a number of postponements, the Giants finally encountered good weather last week, played five games and won three of them. Bill Terry has his club hustling and that is half of the success of any club. Hubbell and Fitzsimmons are in rare form, but that is about all one can say about Terry's pitching staff.

Brooklyn is clinging close to the top of the race, with considerable help from Walter Beck, a big right-hander rookie pitcher from Memphis. Beck has registered a pair of victories. The Boston Braves snapped out of their batting slump to take a position in the first division with a .500 percentage. After sadly lacking base hits in the pinch in their first three games, the Braves opened up against the Giants Saturday with 16 safeties.

Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis are all tied for fifth place. The champion Cubs ran into trouble with the Pirates, Cardinals and Cincinnati Reds, but will be up there in the thick of the pennant battle before long. The Phillies have been fair. The Cardinals were sailing along in smooth fashion until the Pirates set them back two games yesterday. Those Cardinal pitchers have looked tremendous on occasion and will be troublesome.

Trenton Polo Team Reaches the Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 24—In the Class C semifinals of the National Championship tournament of the Indoor Polo Association of America here last night, the 112th Field Artillery of Trenton, N. J., defeated the Cleveland Riding Club. The score was 11½ to 5, and it gave the Trenton team the right to meet Maj. R. C Hunter's 124th Field Artillery trio on the final Tuesday.

A final match last night had intercity but not title significance. In this the 122d Field Artillery defeated the Brooklyn Riding Club, 7 to 6½. In Saturday's games, an open-class battle was captured by the New York Optimists Club defeating the South Shore Remount Association of Chicago, 20 to 6, while the Cleveland Riding Club defeated the 124th Field Artillery Cardinals, 9 to 7, in the Class D final.

In the Class C final, Capt. Donald McGowan, playing No. 1 position for Trenton, led his mates to victory with a count of 7 goals. The Artillery trio kept the Cleveland entry from scoring in the first chukker, and in the last period put on an organized rush that resulted in 6 goals. The summary:

112th F. A.	Cleveland R. C.
No. 1—Capt. Donald McGowan	A. Z. Baker
No. 2—Lieut. J. T. Wilson	William Fergus
No. 3—Capt. A. N. Moore	Maj. Oliver Gates

Score—McGowan 7, Wilson 4, pony for 112th F. A.; Gates 3, Fergus, Baker for Cleveland. Fouls—Wilson. Time—Four 7½-minute chukkers. Referee—W. C. Barger.

W. F. C. Guest showed the big crowd the necessity of handicaps in equalizing competition in polo. This 10-goal player hit the ball home 11 times to break the Armory record. This contest was in the open class, however, and the Remounts could not claim the handicap goals. With the five they would have been allowed in other classes, they would only have equaled Guest's scoring Michael G. Phipps made 8, and a pony was credited with the other count. The summary:

N. Y. Optimists	South Shore Remounts.
No. 1—M. G. Phipps	Maj. R. C. Hunter
No. 2—W. F. C. Guest	Barney Balding
No. 3—S. B. Inglehart	George Oliver

Score—New York Optimists 20, South Shore Remount Association 6. Goals—Guest 11, Phipps 8, pony for Optimists; Hunter 2, Balding 2, Oliver 2 for Remounts. Fouls—None. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers. Referee—W. C. Barger.

Cleveland did not appear to be a possible winner in the first three chukkers against the local artillery trio. Their team play in the field did not click and their shooting was inaccurate. Starting with a two-goal handicap in their favor, the visitors struggled along in arrears and were trailing 7 to 5½ when the fourth period opened. In the final their play showed marked improvement, and they held the locals scoreless while they found the goal four times. The summary:

Cleveland R. C.	124th Field Artillery
No. 1—Geo. Greenfield	Lieut. Louis Levine
No. 2—William O'Neil	Lieut. Romeo Mura
No. 3—Harry Evinger	Lieut. C. M. Schuh

Score—Cleveland R. C. 9, 124th Field Artillery 7. Goals—O'Neil 5, Greenfield 2, Evinger 7, handicap 2 for Cleveland; Levine 5, Mura 2 for Artillery. Fouls—Greenfield, Evinger. Time—Four 7½-minute chukkers. Referee—W. C. Barger.

College Baseball Results

Boston 13, Colby 10.
Clark 2, Amherst 1.
Colgate 24, Hartwick 9.
Columbia 2, Cornell 1.
Columbia 8, Cornell 3.
De Kalb 11, Wheaton 6.
Dickinson 4, Lehigh 1.
Fairmont State 10, West Virginia 5.
Fordham 4, Lafayette 0.
Gettysburg 4, Drexel 2.
Harvard 6, Alumni 4.
Holy Cross 6, Brown 0.
Illinois 14, Michigan 10.
Illinois C. 9, Eureka 2.
Iowa 4, Upper Iowa 1.
Indiana 13, Franklin 5.
Juniata 12, Elizabethtown 0.
Lake Forest 3, Armour Tech 2.
Lowell T. S. 7, Wesleyan 3.
Minnesota 4, Carleton 0.
Muhlenberg 4, Haverford 1.
Michigan State 7, Northwestern 3.
New York 9, Georgetown 1.
No. Central 6, Elmhurst 5.
Ohio State 21, Otterbein 3.
Ohio Wesleyan 3, Ohio 1.
Panzer 9, Stevens Tech 1.
Pennsylvania 3, Yale 1.
Penn A. C. 10, Temple 5.
Penn State 12, Bucknell 2.
Providence 15, Dartmouth 4.
Purdue 15, Wabash 1.
R. I. State 9, Brooklyn College 2.
Rutgers 10, Middlebury 8.
Rochester 10, Union 4.
St. John's 14, C. C. N. Y. 10.
Seth Low 9, Drew 5.
Johns Hopkins 14, C. C. N. Y. J. V. 4.
Tufts 7, Swarthmore 2.
Ursinus 22, Penn M. C. 16.
Upsala 18, Webb Inst. 5.
Villanova 8, Princeton 7.
Virginia 3, Annapolis 1.
West Point 1, Swarthmore 0.
Wisconsin 15, Chicago 3.
Washington College 4, Delaware 2.
Williams 7, Mass. State 2.

International League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	10	1	.909
Rochester	7	2	.778
Newark	6	4	.600
Jersey City	3	6	.333
Albany	3	4	.429
Toronto	4	9	.308
Buffalo	2	5	.286
Montreal	2	6	.250

Results April 22

Newark 5, Rochester 2.
Toronto 11, Jersey City 3.
Baltimore 5, Montreal 3.
Buffalo 8, Albany 5.

Results April 23

Rochester 5, Newark 3.
Rochester 3, Newark 2.
Toronto 5, Jersey City 4.
Toronto 5, Jersey City 4.
Montreal 11, Baltimore 2.
Baltimore 7, Montreal 5.
Albany 3, Buffalo 2.

College Golf Results

DePaul 10½, Iowa 7½.
Penn State 4½, Pennsylvania 1½.
Minnesota 17½, Carleton 9½.

Yanks Stopped By Washington

White Sox Threaten Leaders—Bridges Just Misses No-Hitter

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	1	.875
Chicago	7	3	.700
Cleveland	5	4	.556
Washington	5	5	.500
Detroit	4	5	.444
Boston	3	5	.375
Philadelphia	3	7	.300
St. Louis	3	7	.300

Results April 22

New York 2, Boston 1.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Washington 10, Philadelphia 7.
Detroit 5, St. Louis 1.

Results April 23

Boston 7, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 5, New York 4.
Chicago 3, Cleveland 1.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 0.

Earl Whitehill and the Washington Senators stopped the New York Yankees in their tracks yesterday by virtue of a ninth-inning rally, after the world champions had gone seven games without a defeat. This victory enabled the Senators to remain in the first division, only a step behind the third-place Cleveland Indians.

To the Yankees the defeat probably meant only a pause in their quest for another American League pennant. They still have their terrific batting strength, plus winning pitching and that is all a championship club needs. Ruth and Gehrig are leading the attack as usual.

That first defeat to the Yanks, however, put an entirely different outlook on the standing. For it revealed that only one game behind the world champions are the much improved White Sox from Chicago. A powerful punch and pitching that is better than was expected have made the Sox not only a first division threat, but also a pennant possibility. Although the champions are strong favorites to repeat, it is possible for them to crack at any time and if they do some other club must step to the front. And the White Sox are capable. Manager Lew Fonseca will be out for a while, however.

The Indians and Senators both dropped back during the last week to make room for the White Sox. Of the two clubs, the Senators have looked the more impressive, although the Indians are half a game ahead. Schulte and Goslin, with the Browns last season, are playing hustling ball for the Senators.

Detroit clung to fifth position with determination, aided by a pair of rookies, "Schoolboy" Rowe and Ervin Fox. Tom Bridges, fast-ball right-hander of the Tiger pitching staff, just missed baseball's Hall of Fame again yesterday when he held the Browns to one single in nine innings. This is the second time since entering the majors that Bridges has narrowly missed a no-hitter.

The Red Sox, Athletics and Browns have all had good and bad days, but have shown nothing startling in the way of strength.

Springfield May Be Back in Can-Am Again

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—James E. Dooley of Providence was re-elected president, secretary and treasurer of the Canadian-American Hockey League at the annual meeting here yesterday, as tentative plans for operation next season were drawn up.

The regular franchise members, Boston, Providence, New Haven and Philadelphia, all were represented, as was Quebec, which maintained a club in the circuit during the 1932-33 campaign, but operated without a franchise.

The Quebec representatives, Roy V. Halpin and Mr. Garneau, applied for full franchise rights in the loop for next season, but after considerable discussion the matter was left over for final decision at a meeting to be held here May 13.

Dooley revealed that negotiations also were under way for the return to the league of Springfield, operated as a "farm" by the New York Rangers of the National League. No definite decision has been reached, but indications were that Springfield would resume full membership.

Asked whether Springfield's return would militate against granting of a franchise to Quebec, President Dooley said: "I do not think so. We would rather operate as a six-club circuit. But we have not yet decided finally."

The reports of the treasurer on the league playoffs and the players' pool arrangement were approved.

American Forces Sail-Off

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 24 (AP)—J. Seward Johnson's Jill, the sole American entry, won the fourth race of the yachting series for the Prince of Wales Cup Saturday and forced a sail-off for the trophy Monday. Jill's victory, her second in four races, gave the American craft a tie at 10½ points, with Eldon Trimingham's Bermuda yacht, Viking. Achilles, another Bermuda boat, finished third and last for the fourth time in succession, for a total of 4 points. Jill found the 22 mile-an-hour wind to her liking and outsailed Viking all the way to win by 1m. 50s. over the 12-mile course.

France Stops Spain

PARIS, April 24 (AP)—France defeated Spain's national soccer team yesterday, 1 to 0, in a closely-contested match. The French victory broke Spain's string of four successive victories. Nicolas scored the only goal of the game near the end of the first half. Spain generally had the edge on offensive play, but could not break through to score.

College Cricket Result

Princeton Alum 105, Haverford 47.

St. Louis Eleven Is Titleholder

McLean Stars in Defeat of New York by 2 to 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—Led by Willie McLean, the Stix, Baer and Fuller eleven of St. Louis, Mo., western soccer titleholder, defeated the New York Americans, eastern survivors of the United States Football Association's annual elimination tournament, 2 to 1, at Starlight Park, in the second and deciding game of the final playoffs. The St. Louis team won the first contest at home a week ago, 1 to 0. The western victory ended the East's 11-year hold on the national soccer championship.

For the second time, McLean was the outstanding performer on the field. In the first game he scored the only goal, and yesterday he booted in one of the goals and made the play for the other. McLean scored early in the initial period. The winning goal, made by Nilsen, came late in the game. The summary:

St. Louis	New York
McLean, ol	or, Schwarz
Roe, il	ir, Haeusler
Nilsen, c	c, Michaels, Auerbach
Gonsalves, ir	il, O'Brien
McNabb, or	ol, Milne
Bohlman, lh	rh, Hendren
Watson, ch	ch, Fleming
McPherson, rb	lb, Moorehouse
Nolan, lfb	rfb, Glover
Lehman, rfb	lfb, Ballantyne
La Barge, g	g, Chesney

Score—St. Louis 2, New York 1. Goals—McLean, Nilsen for St. Louis; Michaels for New York. Referee—Howley, Philadelphia. Linesmen—Donaghy, New York, and Murray, Yonkers. Time—Two 45m. periods.

Columbia and Penn Win Week-End Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—The baseball team of Columbia University, now far in the lead in games won in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, will tackle its hardest week during the next six days, when it visits New Haven Friday for its second game with Yale, and then proceeds to Cambridge for its pair of games with Harvard Saturday, the only other team undefeated so far.

The leaders showed real skill this week, when they tackled two double headers, against Pennsylvania and Cornell, and won all four games. In both series, the tactics were similar, with Capt. R. F. White '33 pitching the first game and holding the opposing batsmen to few hits, while in the second, while the opposition hit W. J. Meisel 'To freely at the start, he tightened in the later innings, and the bats of his team mates scored the victory.

Harvard, defeating Princeton on Wednesday, and Pennsylvania scoring an unexpected victory over last year's champions, Yale, on Saturday, were the other victors of the week, while the other game this week will bring Dartmouth to Princeton today. Score by innings:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	R	H	E
Columbia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	1
Cornell	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—White and Brominski; Williams and Johnston. Umpires—Brown and Dorlan. Time—1h. 20m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
Columbia	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	8	6	3
Cornell	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	6

Batteries—Meisel and Brominski; Pross and Johnston. Umpires—Dorlan and Brown. Time—1h. 34m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 24—The University of Pennsylvania nine showed that it must still be reckoned with in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League by fighting its way to a victory over the highly-rated champions of 1932, Yale, with their star pitcher, John J. Broaca '34, in the box, by a score of 3 to 1, on Saturday.

John L. Jackson '33, was really responsible for the victory as he pitched perfect ball with the exception of the sixth inning, when a pair of hits by Kimball and Parker, the latter a two bagger, allowed the only Yale run. But the batting of his associates made his task easier, as seven hits off Broaca, distributed through the seven innings he pitched, brought in three runs, and though Wheeler, who succeeded him in the eighth, held the home team hitless, he failed in his attempt to bat the needed runs in. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	x	3	7	1
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	4

Batteries—Jackson and Perina; Broaca, Wheeler, and Browne. Losing pitcher—Broaca. Umpires—Livingston and Wasner. Time—1h. 51m.

Southern Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	8	3	.727
Memphis	8	3	.727
Chattanooga	7	4	.636
New Orleans	8	5	.615
Nashville	5	6	.455
Knoxville	3	6	.333
Little Rock	3	8	.273
Atlanta	2	9	.182

Results April 22

Chattanooga 5, Little Rock 4.
New Orleans 7, Atlanta 1.
Memphis 8, Nashville 2.
Knoxville at Birmingham (postponed.)

Results April 23

Chattanooga 7, Little Rock 4.
New Orleans 5, Atlanta 4.
New Orleans 3, Atlanta 0.
Memphis 12, Nashville 6.
Birmingham 4, Knoxville 0.

College Track Results

Annapolis 92, Maryland 34.
Boston College 78½, Bowdoin 56¾.
Brown 68, R. I. State 67.
Carthage 70, Illinois C. 57.
Chicago 69, N. Central 61, Armour Tech 24
Drexel 78, Philadelphia S. of O. 48.
Haverford 71, Dickinson 55.
New H'pshire 83 2-3, Northeastern 51 1-3.
Ohio U. 104½, Cincinnati 26 2-3.
Pittsburgh 77, Temple 58.
Stanford 67, South California 64.
Swarthmore 73, Union 53.
West Point 74, Penn State 52.
Yale 79 1-3, N. Y. U. 55 2-3.

College Tennis Results

Annapolis 8, Davidson 1.
Brown 7, Boston 2.
C. C. N. Y. 6, Brooklyn College 3.
Columbia 5, New York 4.
Cornell 9, Buffalo 1.
Harvard 9, Amherst 0.
Minnesota 9, Carleton 0.
Northwestern 4, Iowa 2.
Notre Dame 9, Valparaiso 0.
No. Central 4, N. Illinois T. 2.
Purdue 6, Indiana T. 0.
Rutgers 5, Haverford 4.
Stevens Tech 6, St. John's 3.

England Eliminates Spain

BARCELONA, Spain, April 24 (AP)—Sweeping both of the final singles matches, England's Davis Cup tennis team eliminated Spain yesterday, 4 matches to 1.

College Rifle Result

West Point 1285, N. J. Rifle Assn. 1249.

F. X. Shields Defeats Mangin in Singles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., April 24—Francis X. Shields of Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, were the major victors in the finals of the Mason and Dixon tennis championship tournament here, Saturday, the former figuring in two of the titles, while the latter figured in three. By winning the men's singles Shields succeeded H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., as champion and also secured his first leg on the Greenbrier singles challenge bowl.

Shields met Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., United States indoor champion, in the singles final and defeated him, 10—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2. Shields played impressive tennis and was out to show the Davis Cup selection committee which was present, that he is entitled to more serious consideration as a member of the United States team in its future cup matches. After he had won the singles, he paired with Lester Stoefen of Los Angeles, to win the doubles title from Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 6—3, 11—9, 6—2.

Mrs. Van Ryn first won the women's singles title from Baroness Maud Levi of Rome and New York, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4. It was a hard-fought match with the Baroness showing some of her very best tennis. Mrs. Van Ryn then paired with Eliza Coxe of Asheville, N. C., to win the doubles from Baroness Levi and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, 1—6, 6—0, 6—3. Mrs. Van Ryn's third title was in the mixed doubles, when, paired with her husband, she won by default from Baroness Levi and Dr. Philip B. Hawk, Long Island. The summary:

Mason & Dixon Tennis Championship
Men's Singles—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 10—6, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Doubles—Final Round

Francis X. Shields, Greenwich, Conn., and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6—3, 11—9, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, won from Baroness Maud Levi, Rome and New York, and Dr. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, L. I., by default.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Baroness Maud Levi, Rome and New York, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., defeated Baroness Maud Levi, Rome and New York, and Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, Forest Hills, 1—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Orange Swimmers Easily Win Y Title

ORANGE, N. J., April 24 (AP)—Orange's brilliant array of swimming stars captured five of the nine events in the international Y. M. C. A. swimming championships Saturday night, piled up a total of 37 points and retained the team title won last year at Toronto.

Orange's 200-yard relay quartet of Leonard Spence, Gordon Chalmers, Walter Ashley and Walter Spence won the first final of the night, breaking the record of 1m. 39s. it set in the qualifying heats by one-fifth second. Chicago, Lawson Branch, was second; Boston third and Toronto fourth.

Leonard Spence, winner last month of the National A. A. U. indoor breaststroke championship, soon afterward gave Orange a commanding lead in points by winning his specialty. Spence's time was 2m. 34 2-5s.

Gordon Cornelius, wearing the Chicago colors, carried off the 50-yard dash title in 24 4-5s. to be trailed by R. Steele of Boston, Keller of Buffalo and Hauer of Highland Park, Brooklyn, in that order.

Bob Pirie, 15-year-old Toronto schoolboy, created a surprise when he put on a thrilling finish to beat Wallace Spence of Orange by a narrow margin in the 440-yard freestyle race. The Canadian's time was 5m. 12 2-5s.

Dan Zehr, National A. A. U. backstroke champion from Fort Wayne, Ind., and Gordon Chalmers, the national collegiate titleholder, who wears the Orange colors, provided a spectacular duel in the 100-yard backstroke event, but Zehr maintained his record of never having been beaten by Chalmers and won in 1m. 3 3-5s.

The 100-yard free style record also was smashed for the second time in two days by Walter Spence, National A. A. U. indoor and intercollegiate titleholder in the event. He plowed through the water in 53s. flat to win the title. B. Gazell, representing Toronto, finished second, several yards behind Spence.

Pacific Coast League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	14	7	.667
Sacramento	12	9	.571
Portland	11	10	.524
Los Angeles	11	10	.524
Hollywood	10	11	.476
Missions	10	11	.476
San Francisco	9	12	.429
Seattle	7	14	.333

Results April 22

San Francisco 5, Oakland 4.
Sacramento 9, Los Angeles 7.
Portland 5, Hollywood 3.
Missions 5, Seattle 2.

Results April 23

Oakland 6, San Francisco 4.
San Francisco 7, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 5, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 7, Sacramento 5.
Hollywood 9, Portland 7.
Portland 4, Hollywood 3.
Seattle 8, Missions 5.
Missions 9, Seattle 3.

Miller Adds to Bowling Lead

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP)—Joe Miller of Buffalo added 148 pins to his lead over Stewart Watson of Chicago in the third block of their match for the national match game bowling championship here last night and boosted his aggregate advantage to 427 pins. Bowling in much better form than he had in the first two blocks at Buffalo, Miller piled up a 2098 score in 10 games, of which he bettered 200. Watson, after rolling under 200 in the first five games, pulled himself together in the last five, exceeding 200 in four of them. Miller rolled 237 in the seventh game for high of the night. Watson tallied 236 in the tenth game. After a 10-game block at Syracuse tonight, the bowlers will wind up the series with four more blocks at Chicago, starting Friday.

Winter and Duelberg Lead

Charles Winter and Frank Duelberg held the lead in Boston's first annual international six-day cycling race, which started at 10 o'clock last night at the Boston Garden, when the 12 o'clock (noon) standing was given out. They had ridden 195 miles and 1 lap and had a total point score of 24. Spencer and J. Walthour were in second place with 195 miles and 45 points, while Dempsey and Sheehan were third with the same number of miles and 32 points. The only change in the standing among the leaders was by Cecil Walker of Australia and Tony Beckman of New Jersey, who advanced from an early morning standing in sixth place to fourth, with 195 miles and 15 points.

College Rugby Result

Princeton 6, Harvard 5.

Leonore Kight Winner Again

Homestead Swimmer Adds 500-Yard Freestyle Title to Her Collection

By the Associated Press

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 24—Leonore Kight of Homestead, Penna., who had previously smashed two world's records and won two individual titles in the senior national A. A. U. swimming championships, added the 500-yard freestyle championship to her list Saturday night. Her time for the final was 6m. 18.8s.

Miss Kight jumped to the front at the opening gun and steadily increased her lead, winning by more than a length and a half. Susan Robertson of New York finished second, with Irene Pirie of Toronto, third.

Joan McSheehy of New York won a nip-and-tuck battle in the 100-yard backstroke to take a national championship in that event. Her time was 1m. 13.6s.

The New York girl was away a split second ahead of the field and managed to maintain the slight lead throughout the four laps despite the challenges of Lisa Lindstrom of New York and Johanna Gorman of Homestead, Penna., who finished second and third, respectively.

Dorothy Poynton of Los Angeles got her revenge on Katherine Rawls of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., who defeated her in the lowboard diving championship, by winning the 10-foot springboard title after a close battle with the Florida girl. Miss Poynton scored 115.37 points, while Miss Rawls scored 110.22. Margaret Karson of Detroit was third with 108.97 points, while Elizabeth Harrison of New York finished fourth and nine-year-old Miss Mary Hoerger of Miami, fifth. The summary:

100-Yard Backstroke—Won by Joan McSheehy, New York; Lisa Lindstrom, New York, second; Johanna Gorman, Homestead, third. Time—1m. 13.6s.

500-Yard Freestyle—Won by Leonore Kight, Homestead; Susan Robertson, New York, second; Irene Pirie, Toronto, third. Time—6m. 16.8s.

10-Foot Springboard Diving—Won by Dorothy Poynton, Los Angeles, 115.37 points; Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale, second, 110.22 points; Margaret Karson, New York, third, 108.97 points.

One-Wall Handball Doubles Are Under Way

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 24—The second half of the A. A. U. of the United States one-wall soft-ball handball championships, the doubles, started on Saturday at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, and two rounds to the semifinal were completed over the week-end.

Most of the singles players also participated in the doubles, with 15 teams listed. The four survivors were the local champions, Dennison Judge and E. J. Bieber, and three teams from Trinity Club, headed by Seymour Alexander, former singles champion, and Jack Lundin, runner-up this year, also Harold Grossman and Solomon Goldman, and George Keller and Arthur Goldstein.

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	6	4	.600
Kansas City	7	5	.583
Minneapolis	5	4	.556
Milwaukee	5	4	.556
Louisville	6	5	.545
Toledo	4	6	.400
Indianapolis	4	6	.400
Columbus	3	6	.333

Results April 22

Toledo 3, Kansas City 1.
Indianapolis 2, Minneapolis 1.
Columbus 3, Milwaukee 2.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 2.

Results April 23

Minneapolis 8, Louisville 7.
Louisville 5, Minneapolis 4.
Kansas City 9, Columbus 4.
Kansas City 9, Columbus 3.
St. Paul 10, Indianapolis 3.
St. Paul 7, Indianapolis 5.
Milwaukee 6, Toledo 1.
Milwaukee 8, Toledo 6.

Handball Title to Mentz

ERIE, Penna., April 24 (AP)—In the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States junior handball singles final, 21-year-old Charles Mentz of Cleveland defeated 42-year-old Theos Manos of Pittsburgh, 21—13, 14—21, 21—7, Saturday night. Ray Ruddy and Frank Coyle of the New York Athletic Club captured the doubles title, defeating Mentz and Ed Donkin of Cleveland in the final, 21—15, 6—21, 21—10. Mentz's victory in the singles marked the second consecutive year in which a Cleveland player has defeated Manos in the finals. Last year Johnny Endzwick, who recently teamed with Joe Gourdeau to win the senior doubles crown, defeated Manos.

Olympic Stars Feature Relays

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 24 (AP)—A trio of performers on the United States Olympic team last summer helped mark up two of the seven new meet records established at the eleventh annual Kansas relays here Saturday. A pair of them—Ivan W. Fuqua '34 and Charles C. Hornbostel '34—were members of the University of Indiana mile relay team which stepped the distance in 3m. 17.2s. to shatter the old mark set up by the University of Iowa. The other Olympic runner was Glenn V. Cunningham, one of the country's ace milers from the University of Kansas, who won the 1500-meter open race in 3m. 53.3s. to lower his own record by 2.8s.

Navy Captains Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 24—United States Naval Academy gymnastic and fencing captains and managers for next season were announced here Saturday as follows: Fencing—captain, Edward R. Tilbourne '34, New York, and manager, William R. Lennox '34, New York. Gymnastics—Captain, Richard G. Akeroyd, Texas, and manager, William A. Stevenson, Ohio.

Ties Scholastic Dash Mark

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 24 (AP)—Jesse Owens, track star of East Technical High School, Cleveland, Saturday tied the United States interscholastic record of 9.6s. for the 100-yard dash, set last summer by Draper of Huntington Park, Calif. Owens ran against the wind. Competing in the seventh annual Mansfield relays, he also won the 220-yard dash and the broad jump.

New Yorkers Win Dinghy Regatta

William W. Swan skippered his dinghy Zero to increase his point total to 221 yesterday and won the Class B two-day North Atlantic Dinghy Regatta on the Charles river here Saturday. Four New York boats topped the Class B standing. In 13 races Swan's boat finished worse than fifth only twice. Feather, skippered by Allan C. Clark of New York, won the Class A competition with a total of 114 points.

College Lacrosse Results

Cornell 17, Hobart 1.
Dartmouth 18, Tufts 1.
Harvard 6, Brown 2.
Maryland 7, Annapolis 3.
Princeton 4, Rutgers 3.
Stevens Tech 10, Lehigh L. C. 3.
Syracuse 11, Alumni 1.
Union 4, Alumni 3.
West Point 9, Penn State 0.
Yale 5, Springfield 4.

College Polo Result

Missouri 13, Iowa State 5.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK, Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich. — Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursday, biweekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla.—Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KODA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Missouri.

LINCOLN and OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-350m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Third Sunday of each month, 5:30-5:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station WMC, 780kc-384m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Tennessee.

VICKSBURG, Miss. — Second and fourth Saturday of each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S

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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

WARNING!
DO NOT ATTEMPT THIS ROUTE WITHOUT AMPLE SUPPLIES OF WATER GAS - OIL
GET INFORMATION WHERE SUPPLIES MAY BE OBTAINED
A SIGN ON AN AUTOMOBILE ROUTE THROUGH THE DEATH VALLEY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Gerund or infinitive (L. R.)—The question is raised regarding the grammar of the following:

(1) Those who have the responsibility *for making* decisions . . .
(2) Those who have the responsibility *of making* decisions . . .
(3) Those who have the responsibility *to make* decisions . . .
(4) Would you be interested *to take* a drive?
(5) Would you be interested *in taking* a drive?

The question involved in these examples is not so much one of grammar as it is one of idiom. None of the five may be said to violate any canon of grammar, but three of the five are contrary to good idiomatic usage.

We say, "I look forward *to seeing* him," but "I hope to *see* him"; "Our objection *to doing* it," but "Our refusal *to do* it"; "The men object *to paying* their assessment," but "The men decline *to pay* their assessment"; "Her good intentions have not succeeded *in keeping* her in school," but "Her good intentions have not availed *to keep* her in school."

In each pair of examples, the gerund (used in the first) and the infinitive (in the second) cannot be exchanged. Why? Not because of grammar, but because of established idiom.

If there are rules setting forth when the infinitive and the gerund must be used in such cases as the foregoing, the grammarians have evidently found them so complex, and the exceptions to them so many, that they have mercifully withheld them. Out of the paucity of literature on the subject, however, two rules of thumb emerge: (A) There is very little danger of using the gerund, but much of using the infinitive where the other would be better; (B) *In case of doubt use the gerund, for when the infinitive is right it will seem indispensable.*

This brings us belatedly to a decision on the five examples submitted at the beginning of this discussion. Of the first three, No. 2 is undoubtedly the proper one in good idiomatic usage. (However, "Those who are responsible *for making* decisions" and "Those who are required *to make* decisions" are correct.) Of the next two, No. 5 is correct. (But "Would you care *to take* a drive?" is also good.)

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of Japan

A man learns little from victory, much from defeat.

A small-minded man looks at the sky through a reed.

A good drum does not require hard striking.

Buy land that slopes toward the center and marry a girl whose mother is good.

He who buys what he needs not, may have to sell what he needs.

When all men praised the peacock for his beautiful tail, the birds cried out with one consent, "Look at his legs!" and "What a voice!"

The stone may hurt the dog but not so much as the hand that threw it.

Love does not recognize the difference between peasant and mikado.

Skillful workmen need not travel afar to earn their bread.

One dog yelping at nothing will set ten thousand straining at their collars.

The path of duty lies in what is near at hand; and men seek for it in what is remote.

Better go without rice for a little than be in debt for long.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A sheet metal house—was exhibited at the centennial International Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876. It was constructed at the time to show the various uses to which the metal could be put. One newspaper referred to it as "Perhaps the most offensive building on the grounds."

The banning of Chinese—laundry marks and the substitution of laundry checks printed in English is the aim of a bill entered for consideration in the Rhode Island Legislature.

Rome's 2686th anniversary—was celebrated on April 21. The city was founded in 753 B. C.

Brevities

London Opinion: The writer of a letter in an evening paper declares that within twenty-four hours of his moving into a new suburb five neighbors called on him. They must have seen the lawn mower being taken out of the van.

Grit: That $5000 damage suit growing out of the destruction of a truckload of limberger cheese raises this important question—Can limburger cheese be damaged?

Rochester Times-Union: More women than men own telephone stock, which, of course, is perfectly all right and 100 per cent consistent with the "customer ownership" idea.

Rime-O-Grams No. 111

(Published March 27

Lakes

Answers

1.
At its broad southern curve
A city lies curled
Which in number of people
Is fourth in the world.
(Lake Michigan)

2.
On a forty-mile bridge
You can cross this wide lake.
You would float like a cork
If a bath you should take.
(Great Salt Lake)

3.
This Canadian lake
Is near to big game,
And a city commercial
Which bears the same name.
(Lake Winnipeg)

4.
What a marvel it is,
When one pauses to think—
The earth's largest water
From which you may drink.
(Lake Superior)

5.
There are many who say
'Twould be shrewdest of notions
To use this small lake
In linking two oceans.
(Lake Nicaragua)

Winners:

Mrs. F. N. Prichard, Aurora, Ill.
J. B. Aitkenhead, New York City.
W. D. Stratton, Synder, N. Y.
Mrs. Z. Esmiel, Gary, Ind.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
Mrs E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
G. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. V. M. Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
W. D. Belknap, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. C B Cornwall, West Haven, Conn
C. F Claar, New York City.
E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. B. M. Scott, Beverly Hills, Calif.
F. R Wayne, Tacoma, Wash.
C. M. Hilborn, Brooklyn.
N. Nicol, Hackensack, N. J.
J. S. McDougall, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. M. Sturdevant, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Miss I. L. Baker, Spokane, Wash.
C. Alpers, New York City.
E. Ness, Chicago.
E. Hoag, Chicago.
The Richt Family, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
J. B. Jackson, Port William, Ont.
Miss B. Chambers, Washington, D. C.
Miss L. E. Caughey, Seattle.
M. Wayne, Billings, Mont.
Miss M. Goldsman, Boston.
Miss L. E. Smith.

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

GENTLENESS brings victory to him who attacks, and safety to him who defends. Those whom heaven would save it fences about with gentleness.—CHINESE PROVERB.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 107, 122, 215, 286, 316

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE source given for No. 107, the famous old tune, Windsor, is Damon's Psalter of 1591. The story of this collection affords a glimpse of the musical status of that day. It shows not only a general love of music, but general skill in reading and writing it.

William Damon, "one of her Majesty's Musitians"—this Majesty being Queen Elizabeth—used to visit his friend John Bull, "citizen and goldsmith of London," to make music, and left with him many new four-part settings of the popular "church tunes." John Bull, without Damon's knowledge, published these, "by peace meale gotten . . . from the fertile soyle of his honest friend Guilelmo Daman," who had "never meant them to the use of any learned and cunnying Musition, but altogether respected the pleasuryng of his private frend." Then Damon, to save his reputation, made two other far better collections of the tunes, arranged in motet style.

These "church tunes," of which a good many are still sung in English churches, first appeared in an edition of Sternhold's Psalter, which was printed for Protestant exiles in Geneva in 1556 by John Crespin. The melodies were described in Ravenscroft's Psalter (1621) as "English tunes imitating the High Dutch, Italian, French and Netherlandish tunes." When Elizabeth came to the throne, this Psalter found its way to England, and the Queen gave formal permission for the use of the "church tunes" in the churches.

The publisher of Damon's Psalter was T. Este (or East), whose own Psalter in 1592 is also represented in the revised Christian Science Hymnal, by the tunes Winchester Old, No. 122, and Cheshire, No. 286.

From the Scotch Psalter of 1635 is taken our No. 215, Caithness, named for the northern county of Scotland. This Psalter was printed in Edinburgh in 1564 and was based on the Anglo-Genevan Psalter of 1561, enlarged and much improved. The "Paraphrase" of 1649, the version still used in Scotland, is praised as striking a golden mean between the homeliness of the old version and the "artificial modernism" of the new—that of Tate and Brady! One of the most famous of the Scotch Psalter versions is the Old Hundredth of William Kethe:

All people that on earth do dwell
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice. . . .
His truth at all times firmly stood
And shall from age to age endure.

The melody named Fragment, our No. 316, arranged by Sir Walford Davies, is from the Sarum Gradual, dated 1527. What was known as the Sarum Use was the form of liturgy arranged for the English church by Osmond, Bishop of Salisbury (New Sarum) in 1087, and used until the time of the Reformation. The Gradual was the book of music for the mass, a gradual being an antiphon or response. The name Sarum goes back to Old Sarum, a fortress held probably by some of Cæsar's Belgæ, known to every Latin student, before it became a Roman fortress. Beside it, on Salisbury Plain, William the Conqueror reviewed his army and met his English landlords over the Domesday Book. To make the songs of a nation is said to be better than making its laws; but to trace the songs may bring us, as here, directly to the origins of law.

In Lighter Vein

Humorist

"Before I decide I just want to see what the view is like from upstairs."

All for Nothing

She watched the door of her new establishment open to admit her first client. Business had started! A good impression must be created upon him!

Hurriedly she grasped the telephone receiver and became engaged in an animated conversation. Then, an appointment having been arranged, she replaced the receiver, and, beaming on her customer, asked: "What can I do for you, sir?"

A moment's pause, and then:

"If you please, ma'am, I've come to connect the telephone!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Soviet System

In Russia it is possible to get a permit to buy railroad tickets without standing in line. One man having this privilege pushed his way to the window and when the others waiting protested he said, "But I have a permit to buy a ticket without standing in line."

"So have the rest of us," came the retort. "This is the line for persons who have permits to buy tickets without standing in line."—*Boston Transcript.*

Some Party!

The colonel's wife sent the following note to Captain Green:

"Colonel and Mrs. Brown request the pleasure of Captain Green's company to dinner on the 20th."

Captain Green's reply gave her a shock. It read as follows:

"With the exception of four men on leave and two men in the guard house, Captain Green's company have great pleasure in accepting your invitation."—*Dundas Star.*

Certainly

"Lydia is very clever!"

"Nonsense! She only makes people think she is."

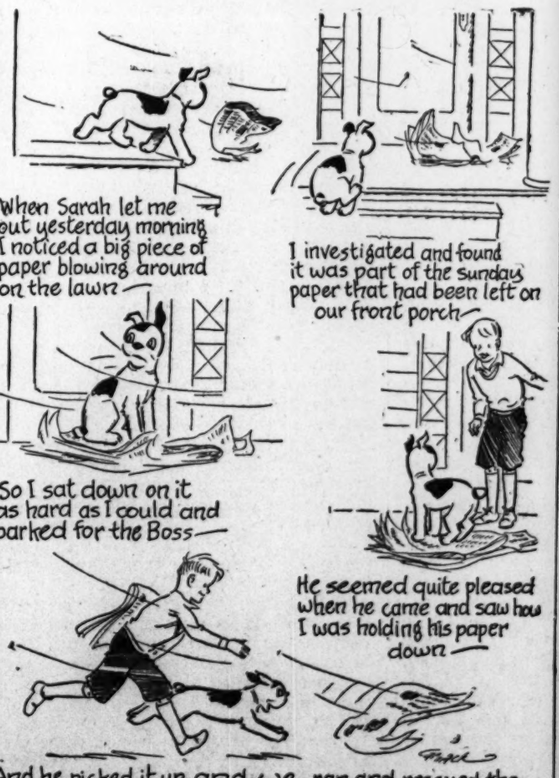
"Well, isn't that clever?"—*Die Woche im Bild.*

Sharing His Burden

Mr. Fallbride—"Come on, dear, I can carry you across that little stream easily enough."

Mrs. Fallbride—"But you can't carry both me and the lunch basket. We'll make too heavy a load. Let me carry the basket."—*Grit.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


When Sarah let me out yesterday morning I noticed a big piece of paper blowing around on the lawn
So I sat down on it as hard as I could and barked for the Boss
And he picked it up and we ran and rescued the pieces that had blown away
I investigated and found it was part of the Sunday paper that had been left on our front porch
He seemed quite pleased when he came and saw how I was holding his paper down

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Guest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Tenafly, N. J.

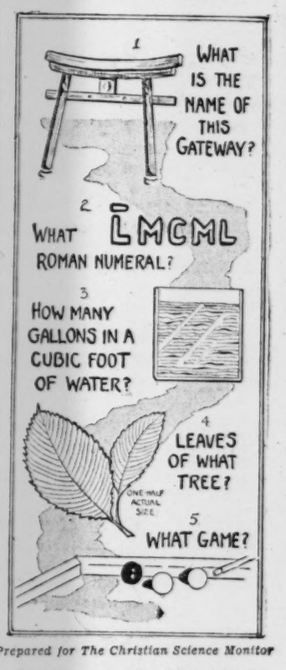
THE small thrushes built a nest in the young beech. Three blue eggs appeared. Then Mrs. Cowbird, after the manner of her kind, contributed a fourth.

The cowbird egg, true to its nature, hatched first. The young bird looked disagreeable, with its ugly gray feathers, impudent black eyes, and curved beak. It waxed fat, for its foster parents were conscientious. Finally it settled itself so far within the nest that the three thrush babies were pushed and jostled so that they hung precariously on the edge of their own home.

Something had to be done. While the humans near by took counsel, Mr. Thrush took action. One morning the young cowbird was found close by in a thicket assiduously attended by Father Thrush, who was making the best of a bad bargain. From that time until the young bird was able to care for itself, it was fed by Father Thrush. Slowly but surely he was coaxed from the thicket to the lowest branches of a small birch which grew from the midst of the bushes, then up and up until he was out the way of marauding cats. Meanwhile Mother Thrush raised her three speckled babies in peace.

Query: did the baby cowbird fall from the nest or was he pushed out by the parent thrushes? No one knows but the thrush family. But to the writer it contained a lesson for humans in handling such problems with dispatch and dignity.

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

Rime-O-Grams

Greek Mythology

No. 115

Prepared by Anne Lowall for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
A Titan in strength,
He bore without pain
Upon his broad shoulders
A planet mundane.

2.
This bold son of Thetis
Was dipped in the wave,
That its magical waters
From peril might save.

3.
This messenger blithe
Was uncommonly fleet
Because of the wings
Attached to his feet.

4.
For ten weary years
He wandered afar,
Recognized in the end
Because of a scar.

5.
With arrows and bow
Equipped for the chase,
This goddess exemplified
Action and grace.

The answers with names of all readers submitting a perfect score will be published four weeks from today.

Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number, "Rime-O-Grams No. 115."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Those Irrepressible Debts

TRAVELING almost like a stowaway on the boats bearing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Edouard Herriot, a vexatious problem has returned to America. Although overlooked in the excitement over currency, the war debts are here again. For even the statesmen most concerned with patching up the world's relations with the gold standard know that no general parley has much chance of success until the irrepressible issue of debts is disposed of.

Since last July war debts have been sidetracked. Americans have put them on one side in favor of domestic concerns. But the question has not been gracious enough to evaporate. It has actually thriven in cold storage, and today there are many who agree with a reader of this newspaper who, in a recent issue, stated in effect that a Roosevelt-MacDonald agreement on war debts would be the best single contributor to economic appeasement.

The problem has done more than increase its girth. It has changed its complexion. Twelve months ago the revision or otherwise of war debts rested on the justice or injustice of the settlements in the light both of the original transactions and of the increased burdens involved in paying on them. The starting point today is decidedly different. Political factors have shifted. And by America's drop off gold even the burden of payments is altered. The question today is succinctly stated by Mr. Dorsey Richardson in his book, "Will They Pay?" in these terms: "Shall we remain adamant and force default by Great Britain and further default by France, or revise the agreements downward before June 15, or before June 15 begin negotiations for revision, agreeing meanwhile to postponement of the June payments?" Arguments on any other basis miss out the history of the last six months.

It is simply not conceivable that the statesmen assembled at Washington will allow war debts to lapse by default. Nor can the cause of amity suffer much more postponement. The world is adrift on a sea of troubles. It is at such times that the highest kind of steersmanship, to use the word from which statesmanship is derived, is called forth—the statesmanship that sees beyond the clamors of home politics. This was the case at Lausanne. Accustomed as was the world to conference failures, the success of the reparations conference came almost as a shock. A similar opportunity is presented at the forthcoming parley. It may be expected to conclude with the same kind of success.

Mr. Roosevelt has an advantage over his predecessor in coming to grips with the problem in its new frame of reference. The average American can now afford to meet the debtors with sympathy. Hitherto he has been troubled by uncomposed debts of his own. He has seen his so-called fixed charges creeping higher and higher when contrasted with his income. And, where he has not balked at paying on old contracts, he has successfully invoked the intervention of his Government in substituting new contracts. So long as nothing was done about the American debt problem, nothing could be done about the war debts. But, with debts being scaled down all along the line, the attitude of the American debtor in his other rôle as Europe's creditor must, in all consistency, be more tolerant.

This is not to say that the President's task is easy. His is, indeed, one of the thorniest of tasks facing any statesman in modern history. For, whereas Europe wishes to treat the war debts as a single problem, the United States insists that they be treated separately. Whatever chance there was that the United States would unbend in this respect seems to have been dashed by France's unwillingness to include in M. Herriot's baggage the "deferred" installment which fell due last December. The American contention, however, does not conflict with the debtors' engagements at Lausanne. Contrary to general belief, each country at Lausanne held itself free to make independent arrangements with the United States Government, subject always to prior communication with one another.

It may, therefore, be taken for granted that, though Mr. MacDonald and M. Herriot have traveled on different ships, they have already developed a common policy. It is to be hoped that they will announce it without delay. The American people feel that they deserve the consideration which is always shown to the creditor whenever the debtor feels himself unable to pay on the old schedule. This is that a specific plan to compose the debt be submitted in place of generalities about the advantage that would accrue to the creditor from such a composition.

Adventures in Bus Riding

MUSSOLINI may have the temerity to decree what the women of Italy may wear; Stalin may dictate how much each comrade shall eat; Roosevelt tell Americans how much their dollars may buy, but it has remained for that august body, the British Ministry of Transport, to pass on the proper deportment of riders in buses.

Shattered are the traditions which so long have pictured the Briton as calm and conservative. Judging from the reported regulations recently issued to the drivers and conductors of London omnibuses, the reputed phlegm of Englishmen has disappeared. Perhaps it never existed. Anyway, after brief observations on the duties of omnibus employees, the Transport Minister gravely lays down suggestions as to the degree of decorum expected from passengers. Such ebullitions of gayety as solo or community singing, or waving flags and toy balloons out of the windows, should be frowned upon and—but this is doubtless subtle irony—the throwing of money into the street to divert the passing crowds is considered by the Ministry as carrying indecorum much too far.

He who is not British will mourn this stressing of precise behavior. In the 'nineties omnibus patrons were often regaled by the genial cockney wit of the conductor. Garbed in no austere uniform and unhampered by such devices as automatic self-registering coin collectors, he usually wore a swagger, sporty covert coat. His stylish bowler jauntily perched sidewise, he interspersed his shouts of "Bank of England, 'oundsditch, tuppence all the wy," with caustic repartee to his natural enemy, the hack coachman. His successor is made of austerer, not to say sterner, stuff. Cynics there are who pretend the aforementioned mechanical coin collector has taken the edge off his humor. That, of course, isn't true. The cause is the disappearance of the cabby. The speed of the taxicab forbids all interchange of sarcastic salutation.

Shall all the joy be taken out of the adventure of riding in a London bus to please a Transport Minister's conception of deportment?

An Opportunity in Peace Work

THE appeal of Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke College, for women throughout the world to play a definite rôle in solving the problems of international peace merits more than passing interest. Dr. Woolley is entitled to speak with authority. As a member of the American delegation to the disarmament conference in Geneva, she has a very practical understanding of the problem.

This service on the part of women, Dr. Woolley pointed out, is not something that is owed them, but something they owe the world. In other words, the question of banning war is of paramount importance, and should come before any consideration of party organization or affiliation.

It has been stated recently that there are in the United States some 12,000,000 peace seekers actively engaged in efforts to end war, and that these people are spending more than $1,000,000 every year in political and educational propaganda. From the same source comes the statement that an organization spending $25,000 a year and with a membership of less than 1,000,000 blocked their efforts to have America join with other nations in barring the use of poison gas.

The public consciousness is already awake to the horror as well as the economic waste of war. Let the peace seekers unite in their constructive efforts, and with this great world consciousness behind them there will be no organization strong enough to block their way.

As Dr. Woolley points out, here is a task for the women of the world. If they are able to sink petty differences, if they will coördinate their efforts and work with a zeal that overlooks social and political divergences, they can make war impossible.

And that effort must be made if the peace movement is really to succeed. A hundred women's organizations working without coördination can make but little headway against the opposition of narrow sectionalism and misdirected patriotism. But, since they are really united in their desire to make war impossible, surely this unity can be manifested in the effort of which the women of the world are certainly capable.

How Long Can France Hold On?

EVEN the national self-sufficiency which is so characteristic of France must yield when it comes to economics. In a world of varying values the French home market, threatened with a flood of goods from nations with lower money levels, has been protected by a variable surtax which automatically adjusts the duty on imported goods to compensate for the lower currency values of the country of the goods' origin.

Apparently successful, with French home industry in relatively excellent condition, this plan seemed to be the simple solution of a complex problem. In fact, it had been advocated right up to President Roosevelt's gold embargo decree of a few days ago as a way for America to stem the influx of foreign goods produced by inexpensive labor in depreciated currency countries.

But the current overseas bulletin of Research International states that actually France is now in a real dilemma. More successful than any other country in maintaining her internal level of values, she finds herself supporting a price plateau towering far above the flats of a deflated world. This means economic isolation. Exports fall away, shipping can no longer be conducted at competitive costs, the tourist, all-important to France, seeks cheaper lands. Unexportable goods pile up and must then be supported by tariffs or subsidies which in turn add to the already heavy burden of the taxpayer.

But an alternative? Lowering tariffs and relaxing restrictions would expose France to a flood of low-priced goods. Then many French factories would come to a standstill, her farmers would harvest valueless crops and her trade would find itself with frozen stocks of unsalable goods. Yet to continue means further financial sapping.

France finds herself in the position of the man who had to hold onto the bear's tail, because he didn't dare to let go. And the answer to that problem, like the present one, is evidently endurance. If France can hold on until the world market recovers and world prices rise, it will find the surrounding flats coming up to its own level. But should world prices fail to rise, stepping off the plateau would become still more dangerous.

As Research International points out, the decisive moment is not far off. It would seem that France cannot much longer support the burden of inflated bureaucracy, inflated debts and inflated prices. There is only one thing which is not inflated, the franc. Once before imperative economic adjustment was made in terms of the franc. Will it happen again? Not except as a last resort.

M. Herriot, receiving on the Ile de France the news of America's departure from the international gold standard, and seeing the consequent elevation of the French plateau to yet dizzier heights, showed an obvious reluctance about asking the franc to jump off its gold perch and swim around with the dollar for a while. And anyone familiar with France's bitter experience with post-war inflation will understand that reluctance. Yet how long can France hold on?

Absorbing or Conciliating China

THE situation in the Far East is clouded by the press of affairs elsewhere. To the historian of fifty years hence, however, it may be regarded as the most significant development of these troublous times. Bismarck used to say that history is written where events occur. Looking over the whole world, one is bound to conclude that the rewriting of the map of northeastern Asia by Japan is an event of supreme historical import.

The observer will no doubt inquire whether the world intends to allow Japan to be sole cartographer of that region. Has it not gone on record as condemning Japan's aggression? Has it not gone farther and set up a committee for the purpose of enforcing a plan for the settlement of the Sino-Japanese trouble? It has done all this. But the fissures in world organization do not argue an easy approach to the enforcement of any new agreed-upon status in northeastern Asia. The lesson of the Manchurian problem, indeed, is that effective world action in world pacification is not possible until the component nations agree to subordinate their "independence of action" to common action.

While the world must return to the repair of the fissures in its organization, the rift between China and Japan presses for solution. These two countries are neighbors. They trade together. They have a common civilization. It follows that they must live together. Sometime or other the Japanese Government, which relies so far on the sword, must inevitably see the situation in that light. World condemnation will sooner or later persuade it. If it doesn't, the Japanese people, who are getting restive under the extension of military adventuring south of the Great Wall, will ask the reason why. They are just as likely to prove as unsympathetic with armed activities in China proper as they were with armed activities in Siberia in 1919.

In face of the new threat, China on her part makes little progress toward welding herself into a national entity. This is not the least of the difficulties in the way of a settlement. When Hannibal arrived at the gates of Rome, the Romans sunk their differences, and met the menace with a united front. China still proves the exception to this rule. All kinds of reports are in circulation as to the differences which, in spite of the enemy being at the gate, still prevail among China's leaders.

Nevertheless there are two signs on the horizon which encourage the hope of an eventual *modus vivendi*. One is that Chiang Kai-shek has replaced Chang Hsueh-liang in North China. In view of the years'-old bitterness formerly existing between Chang and the Japanese in Manchuria, there was little possibility that an arrangement would be reached while Chang remained in Peiping. Chiang-Kai-shek, however, is not so anti-Japanese. In spite of his occasional ebullitions, the theory is tenable that he wants to come to terms with the Japanese. His appointment of two subordinates, Ho Ying-chin and Huang Fu, both of whom are far from antagonistic to the Japanese, to posts in North China strengthens that theory.

Perhaps, indeed, the fresh adventuring by Japanese troops is induced in part by the presence in the Shanhaikwan triangle of 150,000 leaderless Chinese troops, who are living off the countryside. This adventuring has yet to prove evidence of the impending occupation of Peiping, though, if observers are already discounting such an occupation, the Japanese can only blame this upon the failure of their past performances to stay abreast of their promises.

The second hopeful sign is the prospective visit of Mr. T. V. Soong to Washington at the same time as Viscount Ishii. Mr. Soong is by all odds the most capable political leader in China. If he had had his way, he would have begun negotiations with the Japanese in September, 1931, instead of making a world affair of the original trouble. His relations with his kinsman, Chiang Kai-shek, form a constant theme of speculation. But the two have worked together so long, and the best interests of China are so dependent upon their coöperation, that it is surely apparent that neither would willingly break the tie.

Washington may yet assist in the attainment of that desirable *modus vivendi*. Theodore Roosevelt composed the 1905 quarrel between Russia and Japan. Maybe Franklin D. Roosevelt will persuade China and Japan to compose their differences—and in a manner which would not be offensive to the intent of the League of Nations' ruling on those differences.

Editorial Notes

The treaty makers who rigidly restricted Bulgaria's military activities were, in the light of subsequent developments, doing that nation a favor instead of working a hardship upon it. Bulgaria has a peace-time army of 20,000 men who do not bear arms. But they have been building new highways and railway lines, developing new agricultural projects, and even opening new industries. This forging of gun barrels into graders and cultivators is returning a profit of $800,000 annually to the state.

Perhaps that Rochester (N. Y.) engineer whose invention makes the automobile shift its own gears when the speed gets up to fifteen miles an hour can go a step further and teach the emergency brakes to step in when the speedometer is flirting with seventy.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Some Features of the Campaign for Economy

A BILL giving the President power to retire on involuntary, although temporary, furloughs 4000 officers of the United States Army is pending in Congress. Its merit, of course, depends wholly upon the use the President might make of the authority so given him. There is nothing mandatory about the measure. Should the President exercise to the fullest degree the authority thus invested in him, it would mean the reduction of the officers' corps in the army, now consisting of 12,000 men, to 8000. Those affected would be given half pay and transportation to their homes. As most of them have no homes other than the army posts in which they are residing, the latter proviso seems somewhat like a ghastly joke.

It seems to me that this measure is one about which there should be a great deal of hesitation. Presumably the reduction would be mainly among the younger officers of the army, most of whom at the present moment are as much students as they are military men. That is to say, they are engaged in studying at various schools of instruction the newer phases of their profession, and equipping themselves for efficient service should that "next war," about which newspapers talk so glibly, ever occur. Few of them are qualified to enter successfully into the activities of civil life, and the literal fulfillment of the proposed legislation would add 4000 men to the roster of the unemployed which the President has been trying so hard to reduce.

Even extreme pacifists seldom complain of the number of officers now enrolled in the United States Army. If there is to be an army at all, it hardly seems as though it could function with fewer commanders. Therefore, this measure should be discussed purely from the viewpoint of economy, rather than as a contribution to the antimilitarist cause. Would not a wiser measure of economy, provided it be necessary, be the closing temporarily of the military academy at West Point?

Why turn out of the army 4000 men who are dependent upon their positions for a livelihood, and go steadily on graduating some 260 young men annually to take their positions? Why dispense with experienced officers and continue to provide at a heavy expense a brood of callow nurslings? It may be urged that the efficiency of the great military school would be seriously affected by its closing down for a year or two. But would not the efficiency of the army, and its esprit de corps, be affected equally unfavorably by action which would indicate to its officers that the highly underpaid profession which they have chosen has not even the merit of affording permanent employment?

* * *

The question of the effect upon the efficiency of West Point which might be produced by its temporary closing reminds me that many of our state universities are suffering very seriously as a result of drastic economies forced upon them by state legislatures. I know of one in the middle West, the regents of which very reasonably supposed that a permanent income had been assured it by the action of the Legislature some years ago in declaring as a fixed policy the allocation to that institution of a certain proportion of the total tax levy of the State. Believing this to be a permanent policy the university authorities went ahead with their arrangements. Two years ago they were forced to discontinue any building program, and this year I am told the Legislature, calmly setting aside its earlier action, has reduced the appropriation for the benefit of the institution to a degree that barely leaves enough for the physical upkeep of the plant.

Professorial salaries have been cut to the bone, and all sorts of expenditures drastically reduced. It will be an unfortunate thing for the country if the business depression shall continue long enough to affect materially a system of education which has been built up with years of striving in institutions both privately endowed and publicly supported. Both are suffering now; the endowed institutions from the material depreciation of the value of their securities; the public institutions because of the unwillingness of legislatures to make appropriations necessary for their support.

If the upward trend in business, which seems to have immediately followed upon President Roosevelt's action in putting an embargo upon shipments of gold, has come in time to save the situation, the nation cannot be too grateful. It has taken the better part of a century to bring America's institutions for higher education to their present point of effective development, and a very few years of enforced poverty might cost them much of what they have thus far acquired.

Revolutions

NO WELL-ORDERED country will give its approval to the idea of progress by revolution; but it is well to be reminded, as the Spanish Ambassador in London has recently reminded an English audience, of the part that revolution has played in the modern world Though he belongs to a country which has recently been through the ordeal, he spoke with singular detachment about the "types of revolution" that have occurred in different states. He alluded to the "first modern revolution," that of England, which cut off the head of Charles I, banished James II, and led to a constitutional monarchy. He spoke of that which produced the Republic of the United States, though this is better described as a national revolt for independence than as a revolution in the familiar sense of the term. And he went on to speak of the French Revolution, the Communists' Revolution in Russia, the Fascists' in Italy, and finally that which resulted in the Spanish Republic. These abrupt constitutional upheavals have varied, as the Ambassador so urbanely remarks, "with the temperament and political genius of the nation concerned."

It is evident that the Ambassador was thinking of revolution as a process which, under certain circumstances, is justifiable and desirable. And looking back over the literature of the last hundred years we observe that many great men have admired and praised the revolutionary spirit, and perhaps at least half the civilized world today prefers the revolutionary type of mind to the too conservative or reactionary. We admit that Tsarism in Russia was a challenge to rebellion. We are bound to recognize that the overthrow of the Sultan's régime has been to the incalculable advantage of Turkey. And however much we may sympathize with ex-King Alfonso, we have few reproaches which we would venture to throw at the Spanish Republicans.

Do these precedents, then, provide us with an argument which may justify revolution as a method of promoting progress in the future? If they do, should we not have to agree that there may be something to be said for the "class war" preached by the Communists, the revolution they desire to effect being the overthrow of a privileged class? The answer is to be found by examining those revolutions of the past which history has justified, or partly justified, in proportion as they produced reform. Surely their salient feature has been that they were directed against cast-iron systems which provided no easily working machinery of change. The minds of the English Stuart kings were closed against reform; under them there was no simple means of readjusting government to the will of the people. Under the French Bourbons, under the Turkish Sultans, under the Russian Tsars, there was no constitutional means of redressing grievances. When changes were needed, there was no machinery for change. The new spirit found no outlet but by violent means.

To admit that under such conditions revolution was the only possible remedy is not to praise revolution but to blame the conditions—that is to say, to condemn a system which admits of no reform except by violence. Under all circumstances revolution is a costly and deplorable weapon. It can never be justified when there is any other means available. The conclusion is that it is the supreme duty of a civilized state so to order its system of government that reform is always possible by constitutional methods. For this reason the arguments of Communists ought to be calmly and tolerantly considered; for if there is anything good in their proposals it ought to be adopted. It is only the barred and bolted door which encourages and sometimes justifies revolution.

R. A. S.-J.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability; and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Annuities as an Investment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A short time ago in Mr. Abbot's column entitled "Watching the World Go By" appeared some very interesting comments on life annuities as an investment.

In commenting on what appeared to be a very limited sale of these contracts, it was assumed that the principal reason was the timidity of the public in intrusting to insurance companies the necessary investment, and it evidently was believed that if the contracts could be offered by the United States Government, the sale would be very largely increased.

Speaking from an experience of over twenty years in the sale and placing of these wonderful contracts, it is my opinion that there are very few cases indeed where any fear regarding the safety of the investment influences a negative decision, the chief reasons in a very large majority of cases being: (1) The lack of knowledge of the great benefits provided under these contracts and of the variety of plans afforded under which various needs and circumstances can be met; (2) a hesitation to give up the principal in order to obtain a much larger guaranteed income than could possibly be obtained from any other equally safe investment; (3) the advice and influence of some banker friend who has securities to offer which promise possible speculative profits through a possible rise in values in addition to the income.

The sale of these contracts is much larger than many people realize. Mr. Abbot, in his article, pointed out that the Canadian Government had in the last twenty-three years received in premiums or purchase price $28,472,000, or about an average of $1,238,000 per year. While this is a substantial sum in the aggregate, may I venture to say in comparison that during 1932 one single life insurance company in the United States received over $27,000,000 in premiums on annuity contracts, and the sales by all companies in the United States in one year would several times exceed the Canadian Government's receipts for the entire twenty-three years.

The record of American life insurance companies in this country during the last few years of depression and financial strain is something of which Americans should be proud and is without parallel among financial organizations. No other type of financial institution has shown or can show an equally clean record of accomplishment. Notwithstanding the burden of many forms of unjust and unreasonable taxation, these long established legal reserve American companies—nearly all purely mutual—have promptly met every just claim, demand and obligation without asking or seeking aid from any source, and no one who knows the real facts regarding their investments, management and government supervision can have the least doubt of the safety, stability and permanence of these old, conservative and prudently managed American life insurance companies, some of which are approaching their centennial anniversaries after having successfully passed through all the wars, panics, and trials of the last eighty or ninety years. IDA R. GILL.

Boston.

Costly Low Wages

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The editorial "Costly Bargains," in the Monitor, is an excellent exposé of some of the inimical results of low-wage paying in its present state. One wonders when the monkey-wrench-in-the-machinery place of the low-wage payer in the history of economics will be generally seen and appreciated. Unquestionably, the rightness and power of fair wages is becoming more generally recognized.

But, important as the other necessary reforms coming out of the present business era are, it is only watering the branches of the economic tree, rather than the roots, if correct wages throughout business in general are not forthcoming as a certain policy of the near future.

There has been entirely too little attention paid to this ultra-important issue. It is high time the low-wage payer were exposed thoroughly, and his harmful practices brought home positively to the world consciousness. There should be no sparing, no quarter given, in this direction. Then minimum-wage legislation may become a reality, and other pressure may be brought to bear on the low-wage payer from the fair element in business as well as the public to change him to a fair-wage payer.

Conversely, the acts of the fair-wage payer, the true business man, cannot be lauded too nighly. It is patently unfair for the progressive entrepreneur to suffer for the mistakes of his erring contemporary, but such seems to be the case.

The proportion of genuine prosperity can be only in the proportion to fair dealing in business. And fair wages throughout would unleash an active buying power so tremendous as to stagger thought on the subject—undreamed of new business, plenty of which is even now only awaiting the necessary buying power.

Chicago, Ill. BURKE C. MORRISSEY.